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THE BLIND BEGGAR

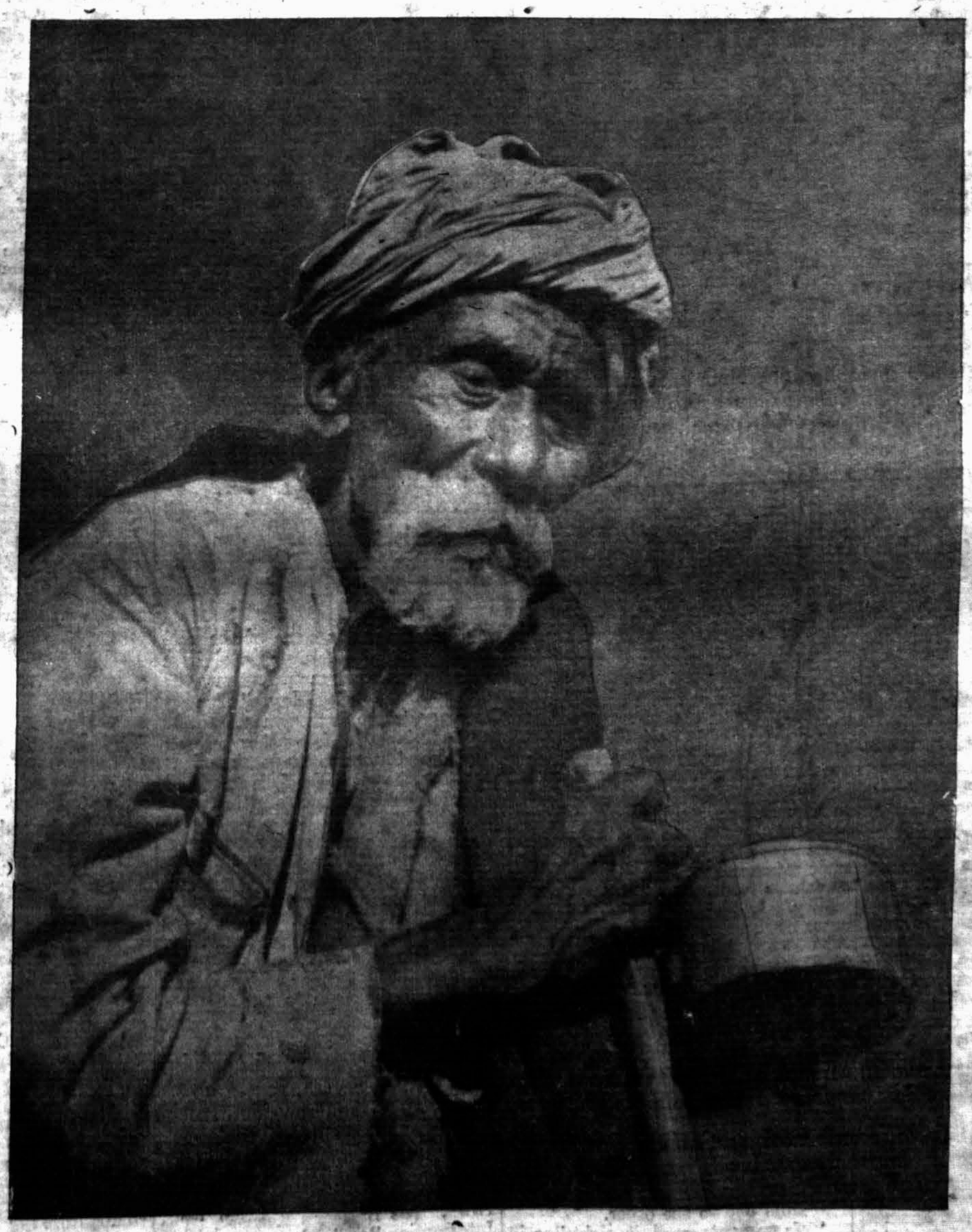

Photo: Shantilal R. Jhaveri.

SKYSCRAPER PALACE OF THE SOVIETS

(See Page 3)

W. W. JACOBS

A Master Of Short Story Craft

By Dr. HIRANMAY GHOSHAL

If short-story-writing be one of the most difficult branches of pencraft then W. W. Jacobs' stories are an exception to the rule.

Going through the couple of hundred yarns spun by Jacobs, the reader cannot but feel that writing a good story with a point in it is just plain sailing for the author. From the very opening word the tale is under way, and like his favourite vessel, a schooner, it carries you away smoothly on gentle waves, with a heave or two fore, aft or amidships, meant for your ravishment.

Jacobs is a rare type of a story-writer who does not aim at any artistic effect nor at any moral, has nothing to drive home, does not try to elevate, reform or teach, and least of all does he try to give you the impression that he is a wizard of words, as he actually is, and that he wants you to have him bound in morocco and to shelve him next door to Maupassant. If there is any objective he wants to attain it is the reader's amusement. And, if it is an objective at all it does not stand the test in the socio-utilitarian crucible of literary criticism of to-day which is sure to throw out Jacobs' works as so much dross.

No Highbrow Recognition

The previous school of critics was not too charitable to Jacobs either. For one thing he was their contemporary, and for another he was disdained as a journey-man yarn-spinner, hardly meriting the name of a literatteur. So W. W. Jacobs has been left out of the archives of English literature, so meticulously collected and preserved with moth-balls by professors, self-appointed connoisseurs and other panjandrums of literary art.

Jacobs, however, has a curious way of making his presence felt like the dead body in his shocker "His Brother's Keeper", which used to haunt the subconscious of the murderer, returning to him every night in his dreams, forcing him out of his bed, and making him dig up the rock-garden which was the grave, in a somnambulant state, until one night the murder was out.

It is just the same with Jacobs and our recognition of him. The rock-garden we have buried him in is the dusty shelf of a second-hand book-seller at Charing Cross Road or the hand-cart of odds and ends in the Caledonian Market. How many times have we not digged out a copy of. A Master of Craft, Night Watches, Ship's Company, Captians All, Deep Waters, Sea Whispers, Many Cargoes, Sea Urchins, Odd Crafts, Short Cruises At Sunwich Port, or Light Freight, to mention some of the better-known of his twenty-odd volumes, and hurriedly put it back lest some guardian of public taste (the policeman in "His Brother's Keeper") detect our crime. I have no doubt that the murder will out one day even if the case be barred by time by them.

Wide Popularity

Meanwhile Jacobs continues to be remembered by the unsophisticated commercial traveller, insurance agent, the petty clerk and the host of novel-reading, low-brow sailormen, busmen, mechanics, fruiterers, fishmongers and grocers, in a word those who slip round the corner to have one, and emerge fortified in body and spirit after a pleasant half hour's gassing and do not feel degraded in the social scale for that. In this, by the way, Jacobs stands out in sharp contrast to those of "proletariat" writers who wrote about the proletariat but not for them. So much so that even our Russian friend Zoschenko, the nearest to Jacobs in spirit, has to take his hat off to his English kinsman.

Leaving aside the debatable question as to whether the man-in-the-street's criterion of literary judgment can be applied to literary appraisement, we have to accept the incontestable fact that the layman does possess a feeling for literature and that he can tell a good thing from a bad one on his palate even if he has not grown a taste for the finer things of the table. And popularity is more often than not a correct estimate of at least the human values of an author's works.

Jacobs was not knighted nor was his name on the lips of critics as a "revelation", his books were not given as christmas or birth-day presents in "respectable" houses, but he had at least the satisfaction that there were milions in Wapping (he has a pretty pen-etching of the place called "Wapping-—on-—Thames"), Rotherhithe and Limehouse, and on the other side of the river at Battersea Brixton, and as far as clapham, wherever a true Londoner breathed and was proud of his origin, W. W. Jacobs was acclaimed as a fine writer and recommended to those "igguernnerant foreigners" who wanted to read a good book in the English language.

Creator Of Chaste Cockney

London is large and varied enough to claim its own literature. And of those who wrote about London I can think of only Charles Dickens, George Gissing and Frank Swinnerton besides W. W. Jacobs. But Dickens is too universal to be called English let alone be called a Londoner, while Gissing's and Swinnerton's approach to London is romantic, hence extraneous although both were born and bred there. Jacobs is probably the only man who shows London from within and can tell a tale from beginning to end in its proud tongue.

It is a pity English philologists are rather apathetic to the Cockney speech, at least less enthusiastic than the French are about their Parisian argot. Were a dictionary of Cockney to English in contemplation the works of Jacobs would no doubt provide considerable material. Jacobs' phonetic representation of the Londoner's speech is probably the nearest to reality. And with his natural word-sense he has created a chaste Cockney with such words as; Horsepittle, Fortygraph, South Sea Highlanders. Here is a bit from the "Choice Spirits" the sailormen composing a better for the Tommy who is to commit fake suicide in protest against the "vittles" provided by the captain.

"How do you think a boy would spell 'sooicide' Ned ?"

The old man pondered. 'S-o-e-y-g-i-d-e,' he said slowly.

"Why, that's the right way, ain't it ?", inquired the cook looking from one to the other.

"We mustn't spell it right," said Bill with his pen hovering over the paper." Be careful, Ned."

"We'll say 'killed myself' instead", said the old man, "A boy wouldn't use such a big word as that p'raps."

It was Jacobs again who had depicted the lighter side of the Cockney character much before it became the vogue to represent him as a jesting private during the last war. The Cockney's sense of humour is not cutting or scathing. He does not care for satire, sarcasm or irony. He knows no bitterness nor does he bear ill-will against Life or any institution or person. His stout spirit, not infrequently aided by stout, expresses itself in innocent banter and chaffing. As far as practical jokes are concerned the Cockney is a past master in the very English art of leg-pulling. And if he wants to earn easy money, he will not go and pick your pocket or knock you down in a dark street. He will take recourse to some ruse which would bring him the desired cash plus the amusement in doing you in the eye. And in all this his presence of mind and his gift of back-chat are hardly ever surpassed by the finesse and fourberie of the Parisian confidence-trickster.

Life-Like Drawings

The Londoner who lives, moves and has being in the works of W. W. Jacobs needs no label to single him out. The author does not draw something and attach a ticket saying "this is a plum" and "that is a peach", to use a Chekhovian turn of speech. The way his character fills his pipe, pares a stick, holds the pewter pot or drags an empty to make himself comfortable upon, is sufficient to show him up. Then when he starts talking, his choice of expressions dispels all doubt about his identity.

This is the man Jacobs has drawn innumerable pen-pictures of in the various aspects and moods of his subject, confining him more or less to one walk (not exactly "walk" since "swim' or "float" should be more correct) in life namely that of an A. B. He pitches his tales mostly in a wharf at wapping where his spokesman the night watchman recounts some of the goofiest yarns you have ever heard from a jaunty sea-faring man. At times the setting is the "Cauliflower" Inn at Claybury where journeymen, grocers and odd-jobmen foregather of an evening and listen to the local ancient narrating the claybury folklore. And here Jacobs' drawings of the rustic are as life-like as those of the Londoner. His method is the same at Wapping as at Claybury. He lets his men sit and talk so that the word-pictures come out plastically until after a time they move about as Ginger Dick, Bob Pretty, and others of that milk. It is not rare that the author takes up his pen and writes out an extremely amusing or a moving story.

Jacobs's approach to the short story was not studied. To spin a yarn was as natural to him as eating or sleeping. He is one of the rare instance of a writer who knows his skill without being self-conscious about it. Jacobs was a born skipper of his craft.

I hate to use the word "prolific" in reference to an author. So, shall I say, Jacobs' works are not numerous and can easily be packed into a set of three collected volumes. They do not afford as much variety as is expected of a story-writer. Save for two or three shockers: "A Monkey's Paw", "His Brother's Keeper", "The Interruption," and a few really touching stories: "The Lost Ship", "An Intervention", "The Model", "The Blindness of Captain Ferguson", Jacobs' tales are written in a frolicsome, humorous vein. True it is sometimes difficult to tell one story of Jacobs from another, the form is the same, the setting is the same, it is either the wharf, or the Cauliflower Inn, or aboard a schooner, even the length of his stories hardly ever fluctuates, but the ambient air which is full of high jinks is such that one does not feel one has a surfeit of them. On the contrary the more a man gets of them the more he wants. I have yet to meet a man, how highbrow ever he may be, to refuse to listen to Jacobs telling a tale at his bed-side while he is recovering from an attack of Bombay fever or 'flu.

The Inimitable Trio

I cannot think of anything to match the trio: Sam Small, Ginger Dick and Peter Russet and their incredible exploits and adventures as told by the night-watchman. If you remember "An Odd Freak" which describes how the trio wanted to sell Sam's half-caste nephew to the keeper of a menagerie as "a wild man of Borneo caught in Brazil", then you will recall how the poor fellow Beauty (prevailed upon to act the ferocious cannibal on the promise of a share in the proceeds) was dressed up in a strip of "winder-blind", also the consternation of the three when the keeper of the menageries wanted to give Beauty cat's meat for a repast, the trio saying that the wild man got accustomed to cooked food on board the ship and that his diet should not be changed too suddenly.

Among the other exploits (much too numerous to be recounted here of the trio I can think of how Ginger Dick and Peter Russet introduced themselves as ship's Captains, friends of "Captain" "Sam Small, to the tobacconist's widow with whom "Captain" Small was about to commit himself to matrimony, and the three, "Captains All", nonchalantly smoking six-penny cigars in the back room.

Or, take "A Masked Man". One can hardly forget the story. Ginger Dick who loathed being tattooed was persuaded (while inebriate) by his two pals to get himself needled all over to impersonate the lost son of a flourishing publican woman with a buxom, blue-eyed barmaid. Then when Dick has got reconciled to his state of being a marked man with an eye to the fortune he may inherit one day his "God-fearing" friends turn up and dissuade him from playing upon the feelings of a mother. Utterly disgusted he goes to the pub himself to act the part of the lost son, and finds out that two sensitive sailormen had nearly had a fit the other day when they were told that the lost son had lost a finger at the age of ten.

And, what about the night-watchman himself when he narrates his many experiences and reminiscences? You will certainly recall "Husbandry,' and how the poor bloke was going to be saddled with a ready-made wife alleged to have been deserted by him years ago, by the concensus of opinion of a street crowd composed of publicans, carters, policemen, messenger-boys and others.

No Illustrated Edition

Or, let us say "Good Intentions", and how the night-watchman wishing to do a good turn to a skipper embarrassed with two ladies, is locked in with the younger one while chaperoning her, and his "Missus" is brought by the crew of the ship to witness the sight of the two love-birds, encaged.

And, take the Claybury ancient's yarns at the Cauliflower Inn. Are we likely to forget the knavery of Bob Pretty, denizen of "The Cauliflower", let us say in "The Garden Plot" which describes how Mr. Robert Pretty wins the prize as the possessor of the prettiest garden at Claybury, with a few moribund marigolds and stunted geraniums, having made his competitors dig up their own plots in search of buried treasure ? The general aspect of Claybury can best be imagined from the remark of a lady judge who on being shown the "gardens" asks whether she is there to judge cottage gardens or earthquakes.

Or, "Four Pigeons", and how Mr. Pretty managed to have a 50% commission in the compensation money paid to men wounded by a shooting party, over and above the bet he won by predicting that they were going to be shot, and seeing to it that the prediction came true.

Or, "The White Cat", and how Mr. Pretty got a houseful of furniture and fifteen quid for pretending to look for a cat whose tutelage was bound up with the ownership of a cottage, left by an animal-lover.

It is a pity there has been no illustrated edition of Jacobs' works (at least there is not one that I know of).

(Continued on Page 19)

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SKYSCRAPER PALACE OF THE SOVIETS

Room For 26,000 In Its Main Hall

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Work on the designing and planning of what will be the tallest building in the world–the Palace of Soviets in Moscow–has never stopped during the war. Only at the very start of the hostilities were some temporary constructions pulled down and used in the building of new war plants in the Urals.

This immense edifice will be 1,365 feet high, including the 328 ft. statue of Lenin, crowning the whole building. It is intended to be the focal point of the Avenue of Lenin, stretching along the bank of the Moscow river for about seven miles, from the Lenin Hill in the western part of Moscow and through the main traffic lane to St. Barbar's Square (the present Noginskaya Ploshchab).

This avenue–or "prospect"–is lined by the Lenin State Library, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the House of the Council of Peoples' Commissars and the Kremlin. Some new buildings will also be erected according to the general design of the avenue.

Joffan's Design

The idea of this monument to the Soviet Revolution was launched in 1933. The design which was chosen out of one thousand plans submitted (among which was one submitted by a British architect and highly commended) is that of the top Soviet architect Boris M. Joffan. Very vaguely in its outlines it resembles the Leaning Tower of Pisa but it is erect. On a deep foundation will stand a telescopic tower of seven cylinders. Its heart will be a perfect globe intersected in the lower part by a floor seating 26,000 including two to three thousand deputies of the Supreme Soviet, the same number of massed performers and 21,000 guests.

The hall will be 300 feet in diameter and with the adjoining lobbies, the overall diameter will be 420 feet. Inside the globe meetings, performances, parades and mass gatherings of every kind will take place.

Second in importance is a "small" hall holding 3,000 deputies of the Supreme Soviet and 3,000 guests seated in a gallery. This hall is planned as the political centre of the Palace.

Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Congresses of political and social bodies, assemblies of scientists and international gatherings will be held here.

Hall Of Awards

Then follows the upper part of the structure. All the parts will be, of course, connected with each other. There is a small hall for the reception of foreign envoys, which alone will accommodate up to 50 persons. Adjoining it will be a sitting room for the less formal conversation. This sitting room is connected with the next hall–the Hall of Awards and will also be used as an ante-room for men and women who come to receive decorations from Mihail Kalinin, President of the U.S.S.R., or one of the 16 vice–presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets.

The Hall of Awards will repeat the idea of St. George's Hall in the big Palace of the Kremlin where the walls are covered with the golden tablets giving the names of the St. George Cross Knights, the heroes of Russia's past wars.

Busts of thrice-decorated heroes of the Soviet Union will be placed in this new Pantheon. The names of the "Heroes of the Soviet Union" and "Heroes of Socialist Labour"—the list of which was started in 1939 with Stalin's names when he was awarded this title on his sixtieth birthday—will be inscribed on the wall.

* * *

No Smoking

Each of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet (which is a combination of the Union and the Council of Nationalities) will be allotted a hall accommodating 1,400. The diplomatic box in each hall, with a floor space of 900 square feet, will seat 100 people. A number of smaller rooms will adjoin it. Those rooms will accommodate 15 persons each and will be put at the disposal of distinguished foreign visitors who can retire to them for conversations and refreshment.

There will be a large buffet for 100 people adjoining the boxes. Smoking will be forbidden, even for diplomats, inside the globe and the small halls. Rooms have been set apart for communications, equipped with telephone, messengers and other facilities. There will be also a first aid post.

Cars will be parked in the huge garages in the basement of the Palace. Only a few vehicles–including ambulances, fire engines and the cars of the foreign envoys and leading Soviet officials will, if necessary, be allowed to stand on the Square.

Beacon Of Light

The Tower itself will contain of all the offices of the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R. which are calculated to occupy some twenty-four million cubic feet of space.

Vertical in its basic features, the Palace's internal communications will mainly consist of lifts which will serve various purposes, reach various heights and travel at different speeds.

The lifts will take visitors to the statue of Lenin but the other parts of the Palace will not be open to sightseers.

The pedestal of this giant statue will be more than 1,000 feet above the ground. In daytime it will be visible at a distance of some seventy-five miles from any of the ten main railway lines running into Moscow from the four corners of the biggest country in the world.

At night a powerful beam of light will pierce the sky, coming from the statue, which will serve as the main lighthouse and beacon for the passenger air service. It is probable, but not yet certain whether or not a glowing, ruby-red five-point star will be placed on Lenin's figures. If this plan is adopted, it will shine day and night.

Truly Representative

Marble of a unique hue–cream-coloured with terracotta streaks-will cover the whole surface of the Palace. Deposits of this marble are known to exist only in Armenia, near the spot where Noah's ark is said to have landed. At present, architects, artists and officials are hard at work designing the inner decorations of the Palace. In the twelve years that elapsed since the project was officially approved, great changes have taken place–one, for instance, has been the entry into the Soviet Union of five new republics.

These, the Russian Ukraine, the Finno-Karelian, the Esthonian, Kazakh and other Soviet Republics, which all possess their strongly individual national cultures, will contribute their ancient and modern works of art, their handicrafts and natural resources to make the inside decoration of the halls, reception rooms, libraries and restaurants of the Palace truly representative of the whole U.S.S.R.

The materials will come from all the 16 republics steel, platinum, wood, gold, glass, bronze, copper and above all, marble. The Palace, as a building, is intended to express two great ideas: the eternity of the People's cause and the brotherhood of the Soviet people.

Not only all the latest developments in building technique but many other new methods and devices are being utilised and developed in the huge monument to Soviet strength and ideals.

"Go Ahead...."

Three men form the "general staff" of the project: Boris Joffan Vladimir Schuko and Vladimir Gellfreigh. Those three men are working out the main blueprints of the Tower.

Specially designed by himself, Joffan's studio is one of the most fascinating in the world. It is snowed under with a collection of models, paintings, samples, drawing desks, sculptures. It is the artistic laboratory in which the Palace of the Soviets is being evolved.

"Cannot the programme be revealed, at least in parts? Won't it be too expensive?" asked one very high personage in a recent conversation with the chief architect.

"It will cost only as much–or as little–as the cost of two weeks of wars," was the prompt reply.

Calculations have been worked out in great detail. A pause ensued, during which Joffan was feverishly trying to figure out how many months or years it would take him and the thousands on his staff to recast the whole project if the Very High Personage found his budget too high, but.....

"All right," said the man who could decide. "Go ahead and build it."

Mabel was the only child in the class who spoke up briskly when, for the benefit of some visitors, the teacher asked: "Can any little girl recite?"

"Please, teacher, I can."

"That's a good girl, Mabel, Step out in front of the class. Now, what can you say for us?"

"Nelson's Farewell to his Mother."

"Splendid. Well, now, begin."

"Ta-ta, Mum," said Mabel, dramatically, waving her hand in the air.

U.S.-SOVIET TOAST

U. S. General Omar N. Bradley, commanding general of the 12th Army Group and Russian Marshal Ivan S. Koniev, commander of the First Ukrainian Army Group met for the first time on May 5 near Torgau, where they celebrated the linkup of their armies at a luncheon, followed by an entertainment. On the left they are seen touching glasses after a toast proposed by the Russian commander. On the right General Bradley is seen admiring the riding horse presented to him by Marshal Koniev. The American General, on his part, awarded the Legion of Merit and presented a jeep to the latter.

How Germany Went Mad

Astonishing Change In An Entire Nation

By L. G. Khare

Before me lies a sheaf of notes. some yellowed with age, others already a prey to the ubiquitous cockroach. But they remind me how different in character and outlook the Germans were during my student days in their land and how they were beginning to change in their hatreds and affinities by the time my wanderings amongst them were over.

Later, after the first World War the Germans once met in this country, while their land was under the blight of Reparations imposed by the Versailles Treaty, were quite different. They were chiefly businessmen. Not very desirous to talk about the political conditions in Germany, they were keen to make one realise how united all sections of Germans were in making their land economically strong and rise again as a world power.

Now and then one met an intellectual who said that the whole country was passing into the hands of Jews. A very learned German who had travelled much in the East told me that he was returning to his country to live "Under a Government presided over by a shoemaker's son." He assured me however that Germany would rise again rapidly but for one stupendous obstacle in the way—the Jews. "They have gathered together from all parts of Europe to feed upon us like vultures. They have no sense of nationalism. Almost every big industry is passing into their hands. They parade before us their wealth and talent. They control the press. Out of ten daily news papers in Germany seven are owned by Jews. They manipulate our politics. They control our exchange market, and now even our foreign policy."

Before World War I

After 1930 one began to meet in India Germans of a different type. Those who came from South Germany were better in manners, mellower in speech than the men in the North, the real Prussians. These were generally cocksure in their opinions, a swaggering, arrogant lot, ardent Nazis. One of them told me that Germany was bent upon developing the science of killing. Jew-baiting had then come into fashion in his country. He exulted over it.

Yet memory recalls how docile, quiet and law abiding were the Germans one met in their own land before the first World War. During my visits to it year after year from 1907 to 1910 I met a variety of them, particularly in South Germany, who did not have the least idea that they were the Herrenvolk, the Master-race. They disliked the Prussians, who assumed a superiority in manners and attitude, who held a majority of official posts and ordered them about.

Once I broke journey at Cologne and instead of taking the train made the voyage to Mainz by one of the delightful little steamers which ply upon the Rhine. The people one met were helpful, courteous and musically inclined. One met University youth who showed a jealousy of England because of her vast Empire. They had a mighty belief that under the wise direction of the "All-Highest", Kaiser William II, and his minister Germany would have a place in the sun. They were never tired of telling me that the German sense of discipline, German industrial progress and German insistence on 'true' education were going to achieve wonders for their land.

Astonishing Discipline

The sensé of discipline was indeed astonishing. I remember spending a couple of days at Koblenz when one afternoon I saw people suddenly taking off their hats. In the distance was an automobile racing towards us. "Majestaet kommen"–His Majesty was coming–I was told. Perhaps they have recognised the Hohenzollern Arms. The car sped furiously past us. There was nobody inside. I had forgotten to take off my hat and now saw no need to do it. Up came a German and scolded me for my want of manners. "But there was nobody inside the car," I protested "That does not matter," He admonished me gravely. "One salutes the Imperial Arms. You are a stranger. You will be excused once but not twice."

On another occasion, wandering about in Mainz, I happened to take the wrong turning in crossing a street. A board giving specific directions to pedestrians had escaped my notice. A policeman dressed like Prince Danilo in the "Merry Widow", came up and warned me that I had committed a breach of section so and so of the Municipal laws of the city of Mainz. "You are a stranger" he said "You will be excused once but not twice." During those days I carried away the impression that Germany was the land of "Verboten" (prohibited). This was verboten and that was verboten. But the astonishing thing was the Germans did not feel this was irksome. Respect for rules and regulations was so great that the regimentation of the whole people must have been an easy job for the authorities.

Military Machine

The compulsory army training helped much in this regimentation. A strong officer class was built up. It was chiefly composed of the Prussian upper classes. One noticed with amazement how great was the spell exercised over the population by this military class. Its members were considered the bulwark of national security. Upon German girls the "Zauber der Mantur", the magic of the officer's cloak, had a bewitching effect. For the common soldier these officers had no feeling of comradeship.

The soldier was an animal to be trained and trained to the pitch of perfection. A highly educated German youth who had secured entrance into a cadet school told me that if the orderlies did not listen "we kick their behind and repeat the punishment until they do." Came the first World War in which the huge German military machine broke down after four years of gigantic struggle. As a French General remarked "the Germans understood thoroughly fighting according to text book prescription. But they were at a loss when they were being nibbled." As the present was has shown the Germans know how to create a mighty military steam roller. But they are no adepts in organising any system. in which individual initiative, individual resource and stratagem were required.

After returning to India I used to prepare students for French and German universities. In 1913 one of them who made a tour of Central Germany reported that there was a well directed press agitation to make Germans in every part of the country believe that France was an effete nation which a disciplined army could easily crush but that England was the real enemy to be reckoned with. The moment the German Navy was ready, the "All-highest" would show England what it meant to offend the German people. I had recommended a student to go to Prague for further studies. "what can the Slavs teach you ?" said a German University lecturer whom he consulted. "You better remain with us." Even in those days German youth were being educated to believe that thanks to their higher culture they would be able to dominate the little Slav nations at the foot of Germany and utilise them as instruments of German industrial expansion

The Jews—The Jews!

During the Reparations Era of misery and humiliation German youths were incessantly told that it was the Jews whom the Kaiser trusted that lost them the first World War. it was the Jews who were benifiting the most by the exchange operations and that it would be the Jews who would profit the most by controlling the countriy's finance and industry. If they had to wash away the shame of defeat, to rise again as a nation and one day take full toll of their enemies, they must get rid of the Jews.

At first this gospel of hatred did not take sufficient root. A student of mine wrote to me in 1928 that the Jews were controlling nearly all the new economic enterprises which the German state was busy fostering at that time. But they were humane employers and rewarded amply work well done. They were useful to the state in diverse ways. All the higher branches of technological research could draw upon Jewish brains for distinguished service.

As it was difficult, however, to get out of the slough of economic depression in which Germany was landed in those days, the middle classes, the black-coated gentry were easily led to believe that the Jews were exploiting them and that so long as the Jews remained their exploiters national resurgence was impossible. There could be then no war of revenge against France, no measuring of swords with hated England. Jewry did not understand what national humiliation was, it only understood the making of money.

Another factor which helped accentuate the hatred for the Jews all over Germany was the fact that eighty per cent of the leaders of the Communist party in Germany were Jews. Many of the agents seno out by the Bolshevists to help in the promotion by Communists of dock yard strikes and factory strkes were Jews. The moment the Nazis came into power a grim struggle arose between them and the Communist In a book entitled "Out in the night" published about four years ago, a German Communist agent gives a grimly realistic description of the hundred days of torture he suffered at the hands of the Gestapo.

One thing becomes clear when going through this type of books, diaries and pamphlets. Neither party regarded killing as a crime. "Removing," very often to the other world, of an in convenient person and torturing him or her had become almost a science. The Gestapo Concentration Camp for Anti-Nazis near Hamburg which began to operate from 1936 was a model of scientific cruelty which was quickly imitated in other parts of the country. It was not only the adroit Nazi propaganda but the fear of the rubber truncheon and the 'Kaschumbo', an African-hide whip, which swelled the number of Hitler's adherents.

Nordig Race Myth

It became apparent since 1930 that another and a thoroughly disquieting factor was beginning to mould the character and outlook of German Youth. A new doctrine had arisen which contemptuously kicked away the Crhistian principle and raised in its stead as an object of adulation Odin and Thor and other legendery heroes of the Nordic race. War was considered a biological necessity. German youths were told that they were the descendants of this pure Aryan stock with a mission to fulfill, the establishment of complete ascendancy over all the lesser breeds. The Catholics vainly protested against this teaching. The predicted through their press and their preachers dire days for the German nation if it swerved from the path of peace and goodwill to all men.

Such warnings were,however, completely out of tune with the spirit of the times in Germany. Nietzsche had his vogue again. In the Nazi-controlled press began to appear articles demanding that German national history be written anew and that German youth must be given a new conceptions of their rights and their responsibilities. The new religion which young Germany was to imbibe was proclaimed in terms of portentous solemnity by Alfred Rosenberg. Prof. Banse expatiated upon the glories to be achieved by the youth of this Nordic race in Empire building and cultural expansion.

For that they must be hardy and strong and on no account soft towards Non-Germans. The Slavs, they were to regard as almost sub-human animals to be broken into obedience and slavery in order to function as a gigantic reservoir of human labour for the Master race. In 1937 a student of mine returned to India after a four years stay in Nazi-land. He reported how the whole country was being keyed up to fight a long and bitter war. The tempo of industry had arisen so quickly, however, that amongst the working classes the correct thing was to be a Nazi.

Baldur von Schirach, the most loquacious of German youth leaders, was busy explaining in verbose detail the glorious future that awaited German youth if they followed implicitly the new doctrine and served their Fuehrer loyally and unflinchingly. When "Mein Kampf" appeared its teachings fell on soil already prepared by humbler workers in the field. Hausfraus who had gone through the misery of supporting their families on potato peelings turned into soup, adored the new saviour. The generals of the Wehrmacht, to whom war was a game to be played, hoped to utilise him most effectively.

Hitler's Handiwork

Hitler imported into the new movement a fanaticism and an earnestness of purpose in which were mingled a theatricality and a hysteria, the ridiculousness of which the stolid German mind failed to understand. Himmler imported into it a science of cruelty towards Non-Nazis which produced that horrible type, the German sadist whose only delight is in continuing to inflict pain by inventing the most fiendish devices which science can invent. Dr. Schacht lent the movement a spurious financial stability which could only endure by exporting goods to neighbouring countries and (compelling them to accept them) at the point of the sword.

But such a movement cannot possibly last. A nation beat upon the iradication of a whole race like the Jews cannot be at its nefarious job without hindrance. Hitler and his millions could not remain religious maniacs and at the same time engage in power-politics. If Hitler had been in the Bismarck tradition, he would have gobbled up part of Poland and broken up Czechoslovakia without bringing on his head a whole world of opposition. Protest notes would have followed from London and Paris. And nothing else. An understanding with Russia would have been possible. But the Herrenvolk theory and the Anti-Jew lunacy in which a whole nation was dragooned have cost the world millions in wealth made it lose millions of human beings and left it without the hope that such things shall not be again—unless it follows the Gandhi way!

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INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

Its Past History & Present Status

By T. G. NARAYAN

The author, who is a war correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Hindu", has in this article (reproduced from the "Patrika") given the first connected account of the mysterious Indian National Army. A complex set of circumstances led to the foundation of this Army, a large part of which recently capitulated in Burma.

With the recent lifting of censorship stops regarding the presence and activities of the Indian National Army in Burma, a certain amount of news in bits and pieces has appeared in the Press in the course of the last two or three weeks, some of it vitiated by ignorance and some by ill-conceived prejudices. To these correspondents who spent some time in Rangoon seen after its fall to the Allies, opportunities were neither wanting nor denied to come into close contact with all classes of people present in the city, including soldiers and officers of the Indian National Army. I was among these that were able to meet and see the I.N.A. in Rangoon and gather an impression of the role they played during the last three years.

The Genesis

As far as can be gathered the I.N.A. as an organised body came into being in the middle of 1944, though political and military preparations to enable its formation were started soon after Malaya and Burma were overrun by the Japanese.

Indian Army soldiers and officers in Hongkong, Malaya and Burma *who fell prisoner of war were to provide the nucleus. and Indians in South-East Asia, whose population was estimated at between two and three millions, were to provide material support and recruits to the I.N.A.*

With the fall of Malaya and Burma the Japanese made a bid for Indian support and Indian prisoners of war, though kept behind barbed wire, were given a fair amount of freedom and good treatment while negotiations on a political level went on between Indian leaders in East Asia and the Japanese. The motives that made the Japanese bid for Indian support would seem to be, firstly, to create in India by propaganda ground for the favourable reception of the Japanese as India's liberators when they invaded India; secondly to take help from the I.N.A. in the invasion of India however small the help would be–and the Japanese, as I shall point out presently, did not want it to be of a considerable character—; and, thirdly, to recruit without trouble large numbers of Indian labour for arduous military projects like the building of the Moulmein-Bangkok railroad.

The motives of Indian leaders in East Asia in collaborating with the Japanese would seem to be, firstly, to win for Indian lives and property a measure of security and, secondly, to strike for Indian freedom with a projected Indian National Army of 300,000 men.

The ambitions of the Japanese and the Indians in East Asia depended for their fulfilment on Hitler's ability to cut Britain's lifelines in the Middle East and his marching into Iran. When Hitler's hordes were smashed at Stalingrad the Japanese knew they could never conquer India; and when Indians in East Asia found that the Japanese were unwilling to equip an Indian Army of 300,000 strong, they knew that the Japanese did not trust them enough and any chances of striking with success for India's liberation in association with the Japanese ceased to exist.

Tokyo's Hesitating Help

A goodwill mission of Indian leaders to Tokyo, a conference at Bangkok and later another at Singapore evolved resolutions to organise an Indian Independence League, an Indian National Army as its military arm and demanded security for the lives and property of all Indians in East Asia.

Tokyo would seem to have procrastinated in offering its blessings until Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose could come over to assume leadership of Indians in East Asia. With Mr Bose's arrival in the Far East matters took a more definite turn and instead of an army of 300,000, a force of 30,000 took shape even for which arms, ammunition and equipment were given after great argument and in stingy measures. Rifles, light automatics and a few heavy calibre mountain artillery with a small number of armoured cars for purposes of parade, were all the Japanese would trust this army with, Other equipment like clothing and shoes had sometimes to be obtained from the black-market.

It is not known precisely what the numbers are of the Indian National Army. Estimates vary between 30,000 and 50,000. Part of this army was recruited from among Indian prisoners of war and the rest came from the ranks of the Indian population in East Asia. While it has been stated that this army is a volunteer one, it is difficult to find out how far it is true. Inducements to join up must have been many and of diverse kinds.

The comparatively harsher treatment of these prisoners of war refusing to join up, freedom and security and protection offered by the Provisional Government of Free India formed by Mr. Bose and in some cases, the idealistic motive of being able to strike for India's freedom must be the motives that should have induced many of the prisoners of war to join the Indian National Army.

Additionally, in the case of the Indian Army, with a large mass of illiterate troops who were also freshly recruited into the Army (as was the case of the army that went to Malaya in 1940-41) and, therefore, did not have the opportunity of acquiring the tradition of loyalty of the old Indian Army, it is understandable that many of them should have joined the I.N.A. on inducements of good wages and treatment, more especially as the I.N.A. was entirely directed and officered by Indians.

A further complicating factor arose with the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India and with its declaration that all Indians in East Asia were its subjects and that it had complete powers over the lives and property of all Indians in East Asia. With the legal powers it proclaimed it had, it was possible for this Government to induce recruits to join the I.N.A. and levy taxes on the wealth and earnings of Indians in East Asia to support the I.N.A.

Women's Regiment

It is claimed on behalf of the I.N.A. that is completely officered and trained by Indian and that in this respect it has neither sought nor received any aid from the Japanese Army. Additional claims made are that all caste and communal distinctions have been abolished in the I.N.A., especially as regards food, and that training has been conducted completely through the medium of Hindustani. The I.N.A. has also got an anthem of its own and its salutation is "Jai Hind." Some of the officers of the I.N.A. are from the regular Indian Army, a number of them either Sandhurst or Debra Dun trained, and some of them coming from families well-known in India and for their traditional loyalty to the Crown.

In its ranks it also counts a small regiment completely composed and officered by women, the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. The I.N.A., so far as is known, has two or three schools in Malaya and Thailand for training officers and several camps for training the rank and file.

In Battle Fronts

The battle-record of the I.N.A. has not been one of general success,. Some of their Brigades fought in the Arakan and in Manipur in the early months of 1944. Many of them became casualties, more went back and the isolated groups surrendered. I met a few of the surrendered groups near Shuganu in the Imphal plain during the siege of Imphal and they looked wretched, starving men, very badly equipped and lacking all enthusiasm to fight. They appeared as if they had been dragooned to fight and the Japanese who were supposed to co-operate with them had apparently left them short of food and ammunition.

Any enthusiasm the I.N.A. had of co-operating with the Japanese Army and any hope of success they harboured would seem to have disappeared since the retreat from Imphal and since then the story of the I.N.A. has been one of surrender. It was not as if they did not have the means of putting up a fight or the means of escape. At Zeyawadi, at Magwe and in Rangoon, large numbers of the I.N.A. together with their officers, gave themselves up voluntarily. At Zeyawadi nearly 3,000 I.N.A. troops were in the charges of a few officers of the Indian Army and less than a hundred Indian other ranks.

Hitch With Japs

In Rangoon, nearly 7,000 I.N.A. troops and officers surrendered after having maintained law and order in the city during the one week period between the evacuation of the city by the Japanese and the arrival on the scene of the 15th Indian Corps. Most of them were sick of the Japanese, their stupidity, cruelty and lack of trust in the I.N.A. and all of them were longing to return home after over five years' unhappy stay abroad. The Japanese indeed tried to persuade the I.N.A. in Rangoon to go away with them. There was little time left for them to apply the persuasion of arms and the I.N.A. was not altogether a too badly armed body to be coerced so easily. The I.N.A. chose to stay behind on the plea that they would have to protect the interests of Indians in Rangoon as they owed a duty to them for their earlier material and moral support. Every indication points out to the fact that there was little love lost between the I.N.A. and the Japanese Army.

Co-operation With British

Dramatic, but fantastic, stories have appeared of how Rangoon capitulated to an Australian Officer prisoner of war who, coming out of the city's gaol, commanded the I.N.A. to lay down its arms and handed over the place on a plate to the Allied invasion troops. The truth, however, is the I.N.A. did not want to create trouble and wanted to surrender and released all Allied prisoners of war in the Rangoon gaol. The I.N.A. went to the extent of showing hospitality to the invasion troops, giving them of their rations, helping unload ships, clean up the city and patrolling it till the 15th Indian Corps could take over complete charge. As a further measure of co-operation, the I.N.A., having surrendered, obeyed a request that it should remove from its uniform I.N.A. badges and put on Indian Army insignia. in order to avoid possible outbreaks of violence resulting from confusion.

I saw the I.N.A. at work in Rangoon. Keeping perfect discipline, I.N.A. troops under their own officers were unloading ships, cleaning up streets and helping in any manner demanded of them. The I.N.A. hospital, housed in a big school, seemed to me to be as well-run as any military hospital in India, and not only troops of the I.N.A., but also local citizens were receiving treatment. All of them were doctors belonging to the Indian Army and they felt they could not refuse to carry on their work of mercy whatever might be the politics of the I.N.A.

"Prisoners Of War"

At the time I was in Rangoon the I.N.A. was not under arrest, nor even under surveillance. One question that worried them, and will worry the families of these men and officers in India, was the uncertainty of what was going to happen to them. At Magwe the I.N.A. that surrendered was assured of protection and good treatment before its surrender.

In Rangoon, the I.N.A. surrendered voluntarily without any conditions. The I.N.A. General in Rangoon, a former Lt.-Col. of the I.M.S. coming from Bangalore, demanded that his officers and men should be treated as prisoners of war, since they belonged to the Provisional Government of Free India, a Government that had declared war against Britain and the United States and one that had been recognised by nine Governments.

It is a ticklish legal question as to what status they should be given. But there is no question whatever that justice to them must be tempered with great mercy.

Parallels in Europe to the I.N.A. in Burma might perhaps help to illustrate the role they have played. They have been in the situation of Soviet soldiers who fell prisoners of war and who were forced by the Germans to fight not only Soviet formations but also other Allied formations in Europe And some might even compare them to the Fighting French who fought against the legally established Government of their country, a Government that continued to be recognised by the United States for a long time after Germany had overrun France. Altogether, the I.N.A. was born in a period of confusion and miscalculation, never grew to any strength and has surrendered to the Allies at the first opportune moments.

It was their misfortune to have been the instrument of a body that while professing to fight for the freedom of India, should have joined hands with a Fascist country like Japan.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

CHURCHILL'S 'P. S.' RINGS UP THE B. B. C!

By KENNETH ULLYETT

"Did you hear that on the radio the other night . . . ? Haw-Haw was giving the German story . . . . I happened to pick up New York on the short-waves, and in a news bulletin they said . . ."

There is such a cacophony on the air, such a maelstrom of news, official Allied and enemy statements, all the way from London to Moscow and Tokio, that you may begin to wonder what happens to it all. Does the Government take any notice of what is broadcast? Does Mr. Churchill, for instance, have time personally to listen to more than a thousandth of the news coming from American, European and Asiatic transmitters? Do his advisers miss any shade of opinion coming from little-heard broadcasters in Burma, South America or from Soviet States far removed in distance and political colour from Moscow?

The truth is that Churchill seldom hears more of the radio than do you and I. He usually hears the beginning of the 7-0 a.m. news, and part of an early-morning short-wave broadcast from America. He usually hears part of the 9-0 p.m. news at night, if he is not in a late session in the House.

But he does not have to rely on his two ears for his radio. It is now possible to reveal that his P.S. (private Secretary) quite frequently telephones through, on a secret "scrambled" telephone line to a B.B.C. listening-post. The Prime Minister's P.S. wants to know what this or that Washington news bulletin disclosed, or how some shade of the news was represented in the South American Press and radio.

And at once the records of this amazing listening station can tell the Prime Minister what he wants to know. Day in, night out, the staff of men and women in this hush-hush station in the Midlands strain and listen to more than a million words every twenty-four hours, from over 32 languages. Enemy and neutral and Allied broadcasts are heard and recorded. If anybody from the Prime Minister downwards wants to know what was broadcast, they have only to ring up 'Monitor'.

Average pay of the men who listen is just over £10 a week, plus cost-of-living bonus. It is one of the hardest desk jobs of the war, and equally hard for the B.B.C. to get the sort of people they need for the work. Just being able to speak fluent Arabic, Greek, Spanish or Lithuanian is not enough. You must understand local idiom, and be able to tell when the news announcer at each station concerned is trying to put special stress. Just literal translation of the words alone is not enough. To get the right men and women the B.B.C. has had to scour the Embassies, the Services, Fleet-street.

Monitors of some 30 nationalities sit in rows by their radio sets, making shorthand notes, or adjusting Dictaphone recorders. Not always have they time to make detailed notes of each individual broadcast. So one is heard by the monitor, while the other goes on "ice", on a wax cylinder. Later, when the notes of the first broadcast are recorded, the second is switched on.

Two of the more colourful monitors include a Chinese doctor, who handles the communiques from Chungking, and a former merchant seaman, invalided out of the Service (holder of the Stanhope medal for gallantry), who speaks fluent Japanese.

Voice monitors do not have to edit material. Their job is to take notes, as detailed as possible, of each broadcast in the language they cover. These notes, either taken direct from the radio or from the wax, are passed to editors for subbing. Item by item the scripts are cut, the editors knowing just what information will be needed by the multitude of official departments which B.B.C. Monitoring must serve. There are some twenty departments involved in the subbing, and the news, translated into English by the voice monitors, is sent over 19 teleprinting machines

About 1,000,000 words are received by voice monitors each day and night. These are cut down to 300,000 words of vital stuff, and from these transcripts specialist sub-editors produce 25,000 words a day.

This batch of 25,000 words (half the length of the average detective thriller novel) is handled by the central office which accepts all official enquiries for 'Monitor'. Here the phone rings almost incessantly.

B.B.C. Home News get their information from 'Monitor.' Not only the Private Secretary to Mr. Churchill but the P.S.'s of many famous people in Whitehall have the right of direct access to 'Minitor', and during the course of the day advice is given on what the world is saying, direct from this country listening-post to men of War Cabinet rank.

The news comes in non-stop, and a proportion each day is handled by the "morgue"-the Index Section. If you want to know what Hitler said in his last speech, what is the latest reference in Moscow to American victories in Japan, or just what was the context of Mussolini's last broadcast, you can get it from Index Section. Typescripts are kept of all routine news, but there are steel-clad cases of films and discs bottling the actual broadcasts of many famous personalities. If you want the voice to live again, Index Section can arrange to put it on the line for you. At the beginning of the war, sound-on-film records were kept, but to save space some have since been re-recorded on small alumirium discs coated with cellulose.

All night this work continues. An average of 100,000 words (more than half the length of the novel 'Gone With The Wind') is subbed and ready by breakfast time every day. This vast digest of the world's news is put on duplicating machines, and by 10-30 each day is being despatched to Whitehall offices, where at War Cabinet level they rely on the Verbatim section of 'Monitor' to tell them how the war by radio has been progressing over-night.

"ORANGES AND LEMONS . . . .

. . . . say the bells of St. Clements". So runs the nursery rhyme. The church is the ancient one of St. Clement Danes in London's Strand — one of the 182 London churches destroyed or damaged by enemy action. Its bells now ring no more, and oranges and lemons are rare indeed. In 1753 James Lind, a Scottish naval doctor, first showed how scurvy could be prevented by lime juice. Since then science has proved that the health-giving properties of the citrus fruits derive from their richness in Vitamin C. Which is why oranges are specially needed for little children. No crop is more dependent on the chemist for its cultivation, transportation overseas and final distribution. The citrus trees need bud-grafting waxes and chemical fertilisers. They must be protected from frost by blankets of smoke and oil and from pests by a barrage of sprays and dusts. The scale insect, worst of all citrus pests, is destroyed by covering the trees with tents which are then filled with hydrogen cyanide gas. But for this routine treatment many first-class groves would have had to be abandoned. Chemical means are necessary to prepare the fruit for market. Oranges may be dipped in borax or other antiseptic to prevent mould, washed in dilute caustic soda and sprayed with water-wax emulsion before being wrapped in special sulphite papers or transparent cellulose wrappings. Fruit may be harvested green and allowed to ripen on voyage or treated with ethylene gas to help it change colour. Finally, wastage is reduced by keeping the fruit in cold storage or in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide gas. The work of the research chemist and the products of the British chemical industry can ensure that oranges and lemons, limes and grape fruit are firmer in body, better in flavour and more attractive to the eye than Nature unaided could achieve.

ICI

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Queer Story Of Mouth-Organs, Vanity And Ruin

Bombing Of German Factories

Many people including Russian and German Generals, Allied Commanders and industrial experts, both Allied and German, have been unanimous in stressing the contribution of Allied bombing to the downfall of Germany, points out Maurice Fagence, "*Daily Herald*" correspondent, in an article he describes as the "queer story of mouth-organs, vanity and ruin."

Early in the war, when R.A.F. bomber power was mounting, an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare summoned a few score civil servants and said: "Gentlemen, for the next few weeks your job is to go out and buy mouth-organs-any mouth-organ. Don't leave one in the shops."

He explained to this surprised group that most of the world's mouth-organs were made in Bavarian factories, which had been converted to aircraft production. Mouth-organ manufacturers had the peculiar vanity of embossing aerial photographs of their works on their wares-usually exaggerated in size.

"These photographs we want," the official said, "we just want to know exactly where to plant our bombs." Result: In a complete tour of the targets of Italian-based bombers, I saw 140 Bavarian mouth-organ factories in ruins. Not one survives.

Here is another story of these astute officials.

To the same band of helpers, the same official said: "Now I want you to go to every British factory of any size and get any letter headings received from German firms. These Germans have planned for this war very cunningly. But their vanity has made them put exaggerated aerial views of their works on every letter and we are going to make models of every factory. We are going to trace a thousand commercial travellers and they are going to see these models as an aid to their memory."

That was done. From photographs and memory the use of the exact buildings was analysed by factory experts. Result: In an inspection of targets in Southern Germany I found key plants and workshops of every factory bombed, with a minimum of bombs wasted on less important factory buildings.

"So because of her you gave up drinking and smoking?"

"Yes."

"And you didn't back horses because she didn't approve of it?"

"That's so."

"And you never play billiards or cards?"

"Exactly."

"Then why didn't you marry her?"

"Because I was so reformed that I saw I could do much better!"

CHURCHILL TO SPEAK IN COMMONS ON INDIA DEBATE?

SLASHING CRITICISM OF HIS CAT-&-MOUSE TACTICS PROBABLE

PREMIER AGREES TO WAVELL PLAN, BUT INSISTS ON VETO OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL?

LONDON, June 9. (U.P.I.): Political circles are keenly discussing the nature and scope of the coming debate on India in the Commons on June 13.

In this connection Mr. Ernest Jay, Political Correspondent of "Daily Herald" writes in to-day's issue of the paper:—"There is a general expectation that Mr. Churchill himself will take part in the next week's Commons debate when he will have to submit to sharp criticism for his cat-and-mouse tactics with the Indian political issues.

"I understand the Prime Minister has agreed to Lord Wavell's plan but insists that it must remain subject to the veto of the Governor-General who would be carrying out the instructions of the British Government. It is, therefore, extremely doubtful whether the Indian representatives will be prepared to accept what are merely shadow proposals put forward by Lord Wavell.

"Information from India suggests that a new wave of disillusionment is spreading over the country which had been partly removed by Mr. Ernest Bevin's bold declaration at the Labour Party Conference of the action a Labour Government would take.

"Unless it is made plain that the Viceroy will not exercise his veto except in matters of military importance or national emergency, the new proposal is likely to be regarded as a hollow sham.

"The Labour Members will endeavour to get a clear declaration in this respect. Should their efforts fail it will become apparent that the long-suffering Indian people can only expect justice from a Labour Government in this country."

Is There Another Wavell Plan?

LONDON, June 8 (UPA): The impression is gaining ground in London that the proposals Lord Wavell carried to New Delhi are not acceptable to India and well-informed Indians in London assert the British Government already has formulated a plan for a revised government in India for the next five years, writes Harold Guard, United Press of America correspondent.

They pointed out that the Viceroy spent nine weeks in England during which time the India Office said that Lord Wavell and Secretary of State for India Amery were "working like trojans" on the India problem. Significantly, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, while stressing his London visit was concerned purely with military matters, also participated in some conversations.

Indians here believe the conversations dealt with a revised plan for governing India rather than any proposals giving India any measure of independence. Informed sources said Lord Wavell brought to London his ideas for solving the deadlock which the India Office decided were too radical and numerous conversations ensued in which Wavell's suggestions were largely shelved. These sources contend that the prolongation of the Viceroy's visit in London and the series of ponderous discussions are sufficient evidence that the issue extended beyond concrete proposals for solving the India deadlock although the India Office said the prolongation of Wavell's visit was occasioned by the Government's preoccupation with the end of the war.

I have definitely confirmed that the plan for Wavell's return was rushed following Mr. Churchill's election decision. On May 31, the principals held a meeting lasting past midnight, discussing the India plan and Lord Wavell departed early next morning not looking overpleased. Some sources see the present India proposals as an election manoeuvre.

AMERICAN PAPER'S VIEW

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, June 8 (UPA): The Louisville "Courier Journal", a newspaper with a circulation of 200,000, in an article to-day said that the Wavell Plan, like its predecessor the Cripps offer, has come too late and should have been proposed before the war.

The paper said that the belief that the British plan to release Nehru and other Nationalist leaders is similar to rubbing "salt in the rawest wounds."

The paper expressed the belief that the Wavell offer now was an election manoeuvre for the Conservative Party.

REACTIONS TO ANTICIPATED WAVELL PLAN

Schedules Castes & Shias Claim Special Representation

BOMBAY, June 9. (A.P.I.): The Bombay Bench of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, has sent a telegram to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, urging that the scheduled castes having regard to their population and condition, should be allocated three seats in the proposed Cabinet in the centre.

This body has also sent cables to the British Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill, and the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold Amery emphasising the claim of the scheduled castes. Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, former Sheriff of Bombay in a statement says:

"We hear that Lord Wavell has brought with him a plan for solution of the Indian deadlock. We hope that the solution should be such that it will satisfy all castes and creeds of Indians.

The Bhulabhai-Liaquatali formula conceding 40 per cent seats for Hindus, 40 per cent for Muslims and 20 per cent for the minorities in the Executive Council, will completely prejudice Shia interests unless the formula is amended as follows:—

40 per cent for Hindus, 20 per cent for Sunni Muslims, 20 per cent for Shia Muslims and 20 per cent for the Minorities.

If the differences between the Hindus and Muslims are insurmountable those between Shias and Sunnis are equally so.

There is no hope for Shias and Sunnis remaining peacefully together as they differ on the fundamental principles of religion and culture and general outlook of life.

I hope Mr. Jinnah will clarify the position and state as to what extent the Muslim League is prepared to consider the separate existence of Shias.

MAHATMA MAY NOT EXPRESS HIS VIEWS

PANCHGANI, June 9 (API): Congress circles continue to maintain silence on the press speculation on Lord Wavell's expected announcement. Prominent Congressmen declared that it would not be safe to comment before the announcement because, though newspaper speculation might be based on facts, certain apparently small points in the official announcement might change the whole complexion of the offer. It is held by some that Mahatma Gandhi may not express his views till he has clarified every issue with the Viceroy.

JINNAH TO LEAVE MATHERAN NEXT WEEK

MATHERAN June 9 : Mr. M. A Jinnah President of the All India Muslim League, is expected to leave for Bombay on June 12 or 13.

Hidayatullah To Visit Delhi

KARACHI, June 9 (API): It is understood that Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Premier of Sind, who is at present in Kashmir, expects to visit New Delhi in the third week of June for a conference of provincial premiers likely to be held there.

Ushering In

CHARTER OF WORLD SECURITY

Soviet Stand For "Independence" As Against "Self-Govt." Is Main Hurdle Still

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9. (Reuter): Ten days from to-morrow should see the Charter of World Security completed, signed and given to history, radios Stanley Burch, Reuter's special correspondent.

Moscow's concession on the veto demands has raised strong hopes that the remaining unsettled issues would be cleared without further "Big Power" clashes.

The main hurdle still to be overcome is the long drawn out difference over trusteeship on whcih Russia still stands out for the overall objective of "independence" for all dependent areas rather than "self-government" for which Britain and the United States are pressing.

A quick agreement on this problem is confidently expected.

OPEN SESSION

Next week, the Conference will come into the open after its seven fateful weeks of closed meetings and tense 'Big Five' conferences in the hotel suite of Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, United States Secretary of State.

A series of public formal sessions will begin on Monday with an open meeting of the Commission that will approve the work of "the Conference's most efficient Committee"—that on Economic and Social Co-operation, which has done a most businesslike job under the chairmanship of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Indian representative on the War Cabinet and leader of the Indian Delegation here.

Worn out by the long fretful controversy over the veto, the delegates are hailing the last phase with infinite relief and are preparing for their urgent journeys home, once the solemn signing ceremony is over.

TRUSTEESHIP HURDLE

Trusteeship of mandated territories moved to the forefront of the U.N.C.I.O. stage on Friday night, cables Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's special correspondent. The conference still awaited a reply from Moscow on two important issues on this question. These are references to rights of self determination and the existing mandate of the old League of Nations.

The Russians wish to include in the objectives of trusteeship a reference to the right of self determination of the peoples in mandated areas.

The British and United States delegations do not accept this, but say that the development of the territories should be "in accordance with freely expressed wishes of the peoples".

The second issue is over the inclusion of a clause to protect the existing mandates.

If disagreements on trusteeship are not resolved soon, the matter may be left to a free vote of the conference.

AUCHINLECK BACK IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 9 (API): The Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, arrived in New Delhi by air to-day on the completion of his visit to the U. K. and the Middle East.

On the way back from Britain, Gen. Auchinleck took the opportunity to visit and inspect Indian formations serving in Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Iran.

DR. SHYAMAPRASAD VOICES MAHASABHA VIEWS

JHALAKATI (BARISAL), June 9 (A. P. I.): "Lord Wavell has not brought with him an Alladin's Lamp that can satisfy India's real political aspirations," said Dr. Shyamaprosad Mookerjee President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, inaugurating the Barisal District Hindu Sabha Conference held here today.

It seems clear however, that real power will not be transferred to the hands of the people's representatives, he added.

Dr. Mookerjee maintained that the Hindu Mahasabha would not accept any settlement which would ignore its rightful claim to speak for the Hindu community. He asserted that there could never be a Hindu-Moslem settlement between the Congress which dared not raise its little finger for upholding Hindu rights, and the Moslem League "which is out to destroy the unity and integrity of India and is openly reactionary in its policy and outlook."

CLOTH SCANDAL

Referring to the scarcity of cloth in Bengal, which he described as "a scandal of the highest order" Dr Mookerjee said that a cloth famine was being artificially created so as to dump foreign cloth in India and throttle the indigenous industry.

Dr Mookerjee criticised the continuance of administration under section 93 in Bengal.

A large section of Moslems who were against the League, he said, got no opportunity to establish themselves even after a fair trial of strength, in view of the pro-League tendencies of the higher authorities.

OOTACAMUND, June 9 (API) Well-informed circles hint the possibility of H. E. the Viceroy soon summoning the Provincial Governors to Simla to reveal to them the score of the proposals he has brought from London and consulting them with a view to get first-hand information as to how each province would receive the proposals.

WILL KOREA BE MADE OVER TO RUSSIA?

Grew Denies Rumours Of Secret Pact At Yalta

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reuter):—Mr. Joseph C. Grew, the United States Acting Secretary of State, today flatly denied persistent rumours that a secret agreement concerning Korea was made at Yalta, which committed the United States to a policy contrary to the Cairo declaration, promising Korea independence. Most of these rumours are concerned with an alleged pact to hand over Korea to Russia after victory in the Pacific.

Declaring that the United States was not qualified to recognise as governing authority the "Korean Provisional Government" or other Korean organisations, Mr. Grew said "it is the policy of this Government in dealing with such groups to avoid taking action which might tend, when victory is achieved by the United Nations to compromise the right of the Korean people to choose the ultimate form and personnel of the Government which they may wish to establish."

HOPKIN'S ONE-DAY HOP TO BERLIN

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPA): Harry Hopkins arrived in Berlin on June 7 where he conferred with Marshal Zhukov and then left the same day, according to a Tass News Agency report from Berlin.

"640,000 JEWS EXTERMINATED"

FRANKFURT ON MAIN, June 9 (UPA): Allied military Government authorities estimate that at least eighty per cent of Germany's pre-war Jewish population of 800,000 have been exterminated.

E. BENGAL BEAT MOHUN BAGAN

CALCUTTA, June 9 (API): A record crowd of about 30,000 assembled on Calcutta Football Club ground to witness the Mohun Bagan-E. Bengal match. It was played for charities.

Result: East Bengal two, Mohun Bagan nil.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, June 9

Previous closing	22.78
To-day's opening	22.81
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	22.79
Difference	+01

Mahatma Gandhi was accorded a guard of honour by Seva Dal Volunteers at Panchgani.

JAILED FOR UNPROVOKED ATTACK

A sentence of five months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to Gangaram Baloch, a domestic servant, by Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court,

It is stated that the complainant, a 60 year old Parsee woman lived alone at Adi Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road. In November last, Baloch reported for duty in the absence of his wife, who was employed to do the work. After doing the daily routine he followed her into an inner room and slashed her on the head and face with a razor. Though she was bleeding profusely, the woman staggered to the window, where her screams attracted the attention of the neighbours. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital and had a miraculous recovery.

His Worship in passing judgment severely criticised the accused's behaviour and said that it was "an absolutely unprovoked attack on a blind woman."

VIZAGAPATAM, June 9 (API): An earthquake shock of very slight intensity was felt here at about 2-25 a.m. on Thursday. The tremor lasted about two seconds. There was no loss of property or life.

In The Land Of Adivasis

Kher Advocates Fair Deal To The Down-Trodden

As announced earlier, Sjt. B. G. Kher and a party of 25 Adivasi Seva Mandal workers travelled over 250 miles of Adivasi area in the jungles and hills of the Thana District by a special bus for performing three different functions. Amongst the party, were Mrs. Ashadevi Aryanayakam of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sjt. Jehangirbhai Patel, Mrs. Tarabai Modak and most of the office-bearers of the Adivasi Seva Mandal.

The first of June 1945 was a memorable day in the history of Mokhada when Mrs. Ashadevi Aryanayakam, declared open the Adivasi Seva Ashram and the Girls' Hostel.

Sjt. B. G. Kher in his speech, condemned the propaganda that was being carried on by some irresponsible local officials against the activities of the Mandal. He exhorted local people not to be scared away by such propaganda but to be bold and to courageously co-operate with the Mandal in the good work it was doing. He depicted the condition of the down-trodden Adivasis and explained how the Mandal was trying to help these people into a new life.

An Address was presented by Local Grama Panchayat to Sjt. B. G. Kher at the same gathering.

The function of opening the Ashram was timed at 4 p.m., but long before this, the Adivasi from the round-about villages had thronged in big numbers.

Sjt. Jehangirbhai Patel of Juhu did the opening ceremony at Talasari. He was struck by the awakening among the Adivasis of this Area.

Shrimati Ashadevi got a few women to sit besides her on the platform and made Sjt. Jehangirbhai in his speech though he appealed to the landlords to give up their exploitation and to be just and fair to their tenants.

Sjt. B. G. Kher exhorted the tenants to remain absolutely non-violent but at the same time, to so organise themselves that they would be able to offer resistance to oppression from any quarter.

Sjt. Karbhari on behalf of the landlords was given a chance to put the landlords' view-point before the audience. Sjt. Karbhari called the Adivasi tenants as idlers or "Alsu". Thus was followed by a wave of indignation in the audience. They protested against their being called "Alsu", when they were toiling night and day all the year round and yet not getting sufficient to maintain body and soul as a result of the looting by the Savkars of whatever was produced by them i.e. the Adivasis. Sjt. Karbhari had to apologise and to resume his seat without finishing his speech.

Sjt. Kher pacified the audience and asked them to be more tolerant and to hear the case of their opponents.

On this plateu was laid the foundation of a simple Assembly Hall named after the late Sjt. Nathoba Pandurang Wandrekar whose family have donated a sum of Rs. 10,000/- to the Adivasi Seva Mandal. This function was performed by Sjt. Mangaldas Pakwasa.

Sjt. B. G. Kher asking Sjt. Mangaldas Pakvasa to lay the foundation stone, He drew a harrowing picture of the conditions of the Katkhari who burns the charcoal kilns night and day in the heart of the jungles for the benefit of the towns people. The life a Katkhari lived the oppressions he underwent in the jungles at the hands of the Jungle Contractor, the insecurity of the honour of his women, the itinerary life of his children, who can never hope to go to a school, all these were given their due place in this picture.

It moved the audience, it moved the President, who exhorted the younger folk to give the whole or part of their life to the service of this Katkhari and the other Adivasis.

NALA DAMAYANTI

★

SHOBHANA
PRITHVIRAJ

TRILOKE, DAVID
NAYAMPALLI
JILLOO, BHUDO
CHANDRIKA
SAROJ BORKER

Direction
K. N. SAMARATH

★

Music
RAMCHANDRA PAL

Their eyes watch the crowds inside and outside.

Matinee: Sun. 1 P.M.

Daily: 4. 7. 10 P.M.

Reservation:
10 to 12, 4 to 6.

NEW WEST END

A LUCKY Release

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 1st June:—

Demand Liabilities in India Rs. 625,-34,97,000; Time Liabilities in India Rs. 232,66,77,000; Cash in India: (1) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 28,34,28,000; (ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 2,06,66,000; (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs 58,31,000; Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 90,31,58,000; Advances in India Rs. 276,59,90,000; Bills discounted in India Rs. 14,05,34,-000.

Worth Street Quiet

NEW YORK, June 8, (U. P. A.): Trading on the Worth Street Cloth Market continued quiet to-day with producers maintaining their withdrawn position until pending price control legislation takes definite form.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £72-3/4, Consols 2.1/2 p c £82-15/16, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £106-1/16, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £103-13/16, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £113-9/16, Victory Bonds 4 p c £113-9/10 Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £11, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £85 1/2. National Bank of India £41-3/4.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY June 9.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with a moderate demand. The general sentiment remains bullish but one prominent operator seems operating against the market and are looking for interesting developments. The recent rise is mainly due to reduction in sales of Gold and Silver but this factor is mostly discounted and we think it advisable to secure profits on strong markets as there is no knowing about the future selling policy of the Bank.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 76/4 and declined to Rs. 76/1 under scattered selling but later advanced to Rs. 76/5 on renewed buying. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 76/8. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 132/8 and advanced to Rs. 132/15. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 133/7

The market finally closed as under:—

		Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	Gold	97	2	0
Gold	Settlement	76	14	0
Ready	Silver	133	12	0
Silver	Settlement	133	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 413 for July delivery and declined to Rs. 412/8 under scattered selling. Later on there was some buying by Bull operators and July advanced to Rs. 414. It is understood that attempts are being made to push up prices to induce short covering.

Prices advanced to Rs. 414/4 for July and then steadied at Rs. 413/12. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	413	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	428	4	0

High & Low Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, June 8.

I.C.C. July Highest 414-3/4, Lowest 412-3/4 Closing at 6 p.m. 412-3/4.

I.C.C. Sep. Highest 428-3/4, Lowest 427. Closing at 6 p.m. 427.

Karachi 4F July Highest 43/2/0, Lowest 42/15/3, Closing at 6 p.m. 42/15/3.

Ready Cotton Quotations

BOMBAY, June 9.

		Ready. 1943/44 Crop.	1944/45 Crop.
C. P. 1 Jarilla		.....	445/455
C. P. 2 Jarilla		.....	460/440
Berar Jarilla		335/360	420/480
Punjab 289 F.		.....	525/575
Punjab 289 F.	sawgin	.....	600/640
Sind N.T.		.....	460/495
Muglai		285/310	350/395

Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton July Contract is 713 cent points under New York July at exchange rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY June 9.

Tata Ordinary 410, Tata Deferred 2212/8, Indian Iron 41/10, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/2, Bombay Dyeing 1890, Central India 378/12, Century 905, Gokak 298/12, Kohinoor 607/8 Simplex 281/8, Andhra Valley 1770, Tata Hydro 205, Tata Power 1815 Associated Cement 217, Belapur 223/2, Bombay Burma (Old) 525.

Cotton Room Rates

BOMBAY, June 8.

Jarilla Extra Spr-fine 419, Sup. 414, Fine 409, F. Good 404

Broach Extra Spr-fine 479, Sup 474, Fine 469, F. Good 464

Surti Extra Spr-fine 569, Sup. 564, Fine 559, F. Good 554

4 F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 449, Sup. 444, Fine 439, F. Good 434

L.S.S. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 501, Sup. 496, Fine 491, F. Good 486

289 F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 579, Sup. 574, Fine 569, F. Good 564.

M.G. 4 F. Sind American Extra Spr-fine 449, Sup. 444 Fine 439, F. Good 434.

M.G. N. T. Extra Spr-fine 504, Sup. 499, Fine 494, F. Good 489.

Compta Extra Spr-fine 526, Sup. 523, Fine 520, F. Good 517 Good 514

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July	23.05+02
October	22.78+07
October highest (2-58 p.m.).	22.80+09
October lowest (10 a.m.)	22.74+03
December	22.73+09
January	22.70+09
March	22.68+13
May	22.63+14
July	22.52+14
October	22.79—
Middling Spot	23.55—

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

July	23.06
October	22.77
December	22.71

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	23.02—
October	22.79+07
December	22.74+09
March	22.70+14
May	22.62+12
Middling Spot	22.65—

MEXICAN COTTON WORKERS STRIKE ENDS

Presidential Decree Grants 22 P. C. Increase in Wage

MEXICO CITY, June 8, (Reuter): The strike of 50,000 Mexican cotton workers who demanded a wage increase of one-third, ended to-day with a Presidential decree enforcing an increase of 22 per cent.

The strike affected 22 factories. Earlier the owners had declared that they were not prepared to accede to more than a ten per cent increase.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Vaishakh Vad 30, 2001
Muslim : Jamadil Akher 25, 1364
Parsi : Deh 10, 1314
Sunrise : 7-1 a m, Sunset 8-15 p m.
Hightide : — 13.19
Lowtide : 6-27, 19.20

To-day's Engagements

"THE G. M. CATHOLICS ASSN." : Reception of Dr. Jos Alban D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay at 4 p m at Forbes, Gujrati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

"THE MIKE STEPS OUT" : A. I. R. Bombay, has started trying out a series of new programmes entitled "The Mike Steps out". The first programme being a comemntary on the Juhu beaches by Fl. Lt. Arthur Huges will be broadcast at 5-40 p m, today (Sunday).

It will also present "Salgirah ka Tohfa" a play in Hindustani written by S H Manto production being in the hanrs of Balraj Sahani, at 10 p m today.

FREE EYE CLINIC : The opening ceremony of the Free Eye Clinic to be conducted by the Ghatkopar Seva Sangh for the general public of Ghatkopar will be done by Sjt. Harikrishna Mehtab member Congress Working Committee today (Sunday) at 5.30 p m in the Ghatkopar Municipal Bldg., Jawahar Road.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION : Today is last day of "U.S.S.R. Fights Disease" Exhibition at Aryan Education Society's School, (near Opera House). It will remain open from 10 a m to 9 p m.

"INDIA'S HOROSCOPE" : A meeting of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held on Sunday 10th June 1945 at 5 p m. New S. T. at Bahratiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35, Harvey Road (Chowpatty) when Mr. D C Amin of Amin Nursery will deliver a lectuer on "India's Horoscope.

ARYA SAMAJ MATUNGA : A public lecture by Shri Pandit Radhey Shyamji Misra, M.A. Principal, Podar College, Nawalgarh, (Jaipur) on "Necessity of moral and Religious study in present System of Education" at the Arya Samaj, Matunga (G I P) at 10 a m. All are cordially invited."

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM : Telang Road, Matunga; Thirukkural Class by Mr Sundaresa Allyar at 11.30 a m.

"PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION" : There will be a Physical Culture Demonstration by the Brahmacharinis of Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya at 6-30 p m at Madhav Baug (C. P. Tank) toway. All are cordially invited.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS ASSOCIATION : A meeting of the Association will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p m at Indian School of Music, opposite Opera House.

MEETING OF N. C. PARTY : Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, a public meeting will be held to day (Sunday) at the Instituti Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay, at 10.45 a m. (N S T) when Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, President, All-India Women's Conference will address on: "Together We March On To Freedom." Mr J S S Malelu will preside.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL : This year also this school secured cent per cent result in the Matric exam. For nearly 18 years this school has obtained cent per cent results. Miss Usha Choksi stood within the first ten at the Bombay Centre, and Miss Dosibai Parakh secured the Rajaram Govindram Scholarship. Many girls have got distinctions.

KERALA YOUTH CONFERENCE
A conference of the youths of Kerala in Bombay will be held at Napoo gardens, Matunga, at 5 p m.

Com. R. M Mannakkalath, a prominent Congress worker of Kerala will preside over the conferenec and Com. Ravindra Varma, Vice-President, All-India Students Congress will inaugurate the conference.

"THE DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY AND WELFARE SOCIETY" : Khan Bahadur Prof A M Moulvi will speak on "The position of Muslims in the Post-War World" at The Anjumane Islam Hall, Bori Bunder at 10-30 p m (N S T) Dr Nazir Ahmed, O B E Ph.D. J.P will preside.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER : Mr Mangaldas B. Mehta, B A. LL B. has been unanimously elected as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Senate of the Bombay University for a fresh term of five years beginning from 4th August, 1945

MEETING TO EXPEL MAITRA : The Special General Meeting of the Western India Football Association to expel Mr. J. C Maitra one of its former Vice-Presidents, for his writings in "The Bombay Chronicle" will be held at the Cooperage on Monday, June 11, at 6-30 p m

POTATOES 2 AS. A LB. : From Monday (June 11) the price of potatoes sold at Government grain shops in Bombay City and Suburbs and at the Government Godown at DeLisle Road will be As. 2 per lb.

"MOAT GRANGE" : A. I. R. Bombay, will broadcast today (Sunday) from 8.45 to 9.00 p m a short story "Mast Grange" dealing with the problem of mental telepathy, written by A. A Donaldson and will be broadcast by Fright-Lieut. Arthur Hughes, on 244 and 89.15 m.

A. I. R. will welcome listeners' solutions of the problem set in this story.

LIFE OF C. O. CHAPLAIN : At 9.45 p m Rev. P. C. Mages will broadcast a talk on "A Few Days in the Life of a Combined Operations Chaplain."

CART-LOADS OF ACCOUNT BOOKS SEIZED: 26 ARRESTED

C. I. D. Raid Bullion Merchants' Shops For Alleged Transactions In Cotton Figures And "Features"

Well-known cotton and bullion merchants of the city were roped in by the C.I.D. on Friday for alleged contravention of the Gambling Act and the Defence of India Rules following a sensational gambling raid.

Deputy Commissioner Hosali accompanied by Superintendent Chowdhry and Deputy Inspector Gowde raided several pedhis and shops of cotton merchants in Tanksal Bhuvan near the East India Cotton Association Building.

Twenty-six prominent businessmen, among whom are cotton, bullion and hosiery merchants were arrested and cartloads of account books were seized.

All these persons are alleged to have been indulging in transactions in cotton figures and "features." A great sensation was created by the raid and arrest.

All the accused were produced before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate today and were ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Mr. H. P. Desai appearing on behalf of Thakurdas Surajmal of Thakurdas Surajmal and Co., and Jamnadas Atmaram of Jamnadas Atmaram & Co. stated that his clients were well-known cotton and bullion merchants doing legitimate business for more than a quarter of a century and the seizure of the account books would put them to much trouble because they would not be able to adjust accounts and make and receive necessary payments.

Mr. Desai therefore requested that his clients be given access to the account Books.

The Magistrate ordered the parties to be allowed inspection of books and taking of copies.

Monsoon Burst In Ceylon

COLOMBO June 8 (A.P.I.): The south-west monsoon has burst in Ceylon.

Regular monsoon conditions were ushered in on Wednesday night, by a strong gale which swept Colombo, shrieking with a velocity of 53 miles per hour and accompanied by heavy showers.

Dust-Storm In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The oppressive sultriness of the day was lasted about 10-30 on Saturday night when accompanied by a short-lived but intense dust-storm, there was an outpour of rain. The rattling of doors and windows which preceded the showers, gave a temporary feeling as though the city were in for another cyclone.

IS IT PUCCA BREAK OF MONSOON?

At quarter of eleven, if anything the showers became more intense Flashes of lightning broke the murky darkness of the cloud-laden skies. The weather has become delightfully cool. It looks like the eagerly-awaited real monsoon has burst at last!

An A. P. I. message adds: "Bombay experienced a heavy gale tonight which might turn out to be the advent of monsoon. Residents of seaface were rudely shaken at about 10-30 p.m. by a rustling wind accompanied by a sharp drizzle. Thousands of people sleeping on the pavements had to run for shelter.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kcs)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Lecie Limaye. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 Tomorrow. 9-15 Rambhau Ashtekar. 9-45 Premlata Naik. 10-0 J. L. Ranade. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Gangubhai Hangal. 12-0 Mohammad Khan (Sitar). 12-20 p.m. G. M Durrani. 12.35 Pinakin Trivedi. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12.55 News (H). 1-0 Premlath Naik. 1-10 Rambhau Ashtekar. 1 30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Children's Half-Hour (E). 4-20 Children's Programme (M). 5-0 Listeners' Requests. 5-40 Mike Steps Out. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 J. L Ranade. 6-30 News (E). 6-50 News (H). 6-45 Matters of Moment. 6-50 Pinakin Trivedi. 7-5 Premlata Naik. 1-15 Rambhau Ashtekar. 7 30 G. M. Durrani. 7-50 Mohammad Khan (Sitar). 8-15 News (M). 8 30 News (G). 8-45 "Moat Grange". 9.0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9 30 B B C News. 9-45 World We Want (5) (E). 10-0 Arturo Toscanini and N. B. C. Orchestra.

THE ERA-MAKER KING
in PRAKASH PICTURES
Epoch making Picture

Vikramaditya

PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADEEB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RANJANA.

Director: VIJAY BHATT Art: KANU DESAI

From THURSDAY 21st June at

Advance Bocking
Starts from Sat. 16th June
An Evergreen Release.

SUPER

SNEHPRABHA PRADHAN, Suvarnalata, Chandramohan, Nazir, Pahari Sanyal, Gope, Majjid, Gulab.

Director: RAM DARYANI

WILD FLOWER
from the Jungle
becomes Wasted
in CITY'S ATMOSPHERE!
Krishin Movietone's

PREET

2 SECOND WEEK 2

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.
A Radium P. Release.

7th WEEK

THE ADORED OF ALL LOVERS

A Prakash Evergreen Release.

BEACON LIGHT
to LOVERS of ALL AGES
has been the story of these
Supremely Superb LOVE—
Pancholi Arts' Saga of Love

SHIRIN FARHAD

RAGINI, JAYANT
Produced by: DALSUKH PANCHOLI
Directed by: PRAHLAD DUTT

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p. m.
Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5

A SUBLIMELY
THRILLING
TALE OF A GREAT KING
WHO BECAME AN ASCETIC

NAVIN'S
Grand Picture

BHARATHARI

SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI, AROON
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

AJIT RELEASE

4th 'HOUSEFUL' WEEK AT—

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-15

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

Camel Corps Troops Mutiny

Reported To Have Killed Six French Officers In Damascus

BEIRUT, June 8 (Reuter): Reports for which so far there is no confirmation whatever, say that troops of the French Camel Corps (Mehaertes) revolted at Dumair, about 30 miles north-east of Damascus, today and killed six French officers.

While the exact reason for the revolt is not known, it has been apparent for some time that there is certain amount of restlessness in the French Camel Corps which is an elite French military formation in Syria and which is understood to number about 3,000 men.

The troops, who are locally recruited, are splendid camelmen and superb fighters. According to reports, the first intimation of the revolt was when two armoured cars and a lorry with camel corps troops arrived at Damascus today and reported the affair to the Syrian authorities.

PARIS, June 6 (Reuter): Unofficial reports that London and Washington regard unfavourably the French note proposing a five power conference on Middle East problems are not taken in official circles here as meaning that a deadlock has been reached, says Harold King Reuter's Special Correspondent in a radio despatch.

Hope is expressed that a political way of reaching a solution acceptable to all parties involved may soon be found.

The French Government has not yet received an official intimation from any of the four capitals on its five-power conference proposals and until it has, official circles are not willing to prejudice the situation.

On the other hand it is considered here that unless London and Washington are willing at least to meet the French proposal halfway, a real deadlock may ensue and well-informed circles stress the dangers such a deadlock might involve.

As they see it, in the absence of the powers getting together quickly on the whole situation, the British would find themselves in de facto possession of Syria.

They fear that if no concerted action is taken and the situation is allowed to continue, France's interests in the Near East would be more and more compromised as time went on. Such an eventuality is seen here as calculated to cause further prejudice to Anglo-French relations.

Disconnected items of news from Syria, which tend to give an impression to French newspaper readers that the British are acting high-handedly with French officials in the Levant, help to embarrass numerous friends of Britain here.

As time passes, the bulk of responsible opinion here seems to be consolidating around the idea that the French policy towards the Arabs must be "brought up-to-date" in this respect agreeing with the British standpoint—but at the same time that such a solution cannot now be found within a purely Anglo-French framework.

LONDON, June 8 (Reuter): The Beirut radio reports that a conference took place in Damascus this morning between Jemil Mardan Bey, the Syrian Foreign Minister in the Levant, General Sir Bernard Paget, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and Lieutenant General W. G. Holmes, Commander of the British Ninth Army.

No Dismemberment Of Germany, Says Stalin

LONDON June 9 (Reuter): The Moscow radio said .oday that Marshal Stalin rejects all plans for dismemberment of Germany.

Recalling that Germany was split up into feudal states until the second half of the Nineteenth Century, the radio added. "It would be absurd and ridiculous to put the clock back and throw the German people again into this chaos".

Walter Hammond On Ways To Improve Cricket

By J. C. MAITRA

"Leave Cricket to those who really understand it! There is nothing radically wrong with the game. What improvements are wanted can be put right by the committees, captains and players," says Walter Hammond, the great English captain in an article in the "Times of India." These scathing remarks are directed towards "those who want the game to be reduced to hectic and meaningless flurry and played in the shortest possible time."

Ways For Improvement

"Serious efforts are being made by the M.C.C." points out Hammond," to instil more enthusiasm into the game when it is resumed after the war. Taken in their natural sequence they are first, a call for the players to adopt a more dynamic attitude, whether in batting, bowling or fielding; second the co-operation of county committees in directing the teams to enter into any match with the intention of winning it, and third, the suggested introduction of a Cricket cup knock-out competition."

Talent Money

Hammond thinks "Cricket could be much improved if all the counties decided to abandon talent money in a measured form." It may be a good idea to give talent money to a batsman for scoring a fifty or a hundred or to a bowler for capturing five or more wickets in an innings. But this is, according to Hammond, fundamentally wrong. Because then a batsman or a bowler is obsessed with the one idea of scoring a century or bagging five wickets at least some how. The time or method of gaining his end does not worry him in the least. The natural consequence of it is slowing down the game inordinately and of giving way to questionable tactics by bowlers.

Suggestion By Hammond

Gloucestershire had a scheme, he recalls, which worked well and did much to dispel from the players mind that he had to score fifty runs or capture five wickets to earn his talent money. The captain was responsible for giving marks for good batting, bowling–and also fielding–in every match. "He kept his own record of the marks awarded and this was never seen by any player. At the end of each season the marks of the players were totalled and individuals rewarded accordingly" Hammond actually gave marks to a young player who was said to have run him out, because he himself thought otherwise!

Teams Must Try To Win

"The M.C.C. suggestion that teams should enter into matches with the intention of winning is an excellent recommendation. The young players know that they have the county committee behind them and failure in the endeavour to brighten the game will not be penalised with dismissal. They will certainly follow the M.C.C. lead, hopes England's skipper.

Referring to the knock-out cup competition, Hammond feels quite sure that it will add to the general interest in games if all the snags which would be created are overcome "I see no reason why it should not be a real success," emphasises the famous Cricketer

Tremendous Progress

In conclusion he says, "The last twenty years have seen tremendous progress in every way, and every thing has been speeded up Other games have managed in some measure to keep pace with the times, but only true lovers of Cricket know how difficult it would be to apply modern speed to one great game which is not adaptable to speed and which still is our best loved national game."

Steady But Aggressive Batsmen

Fortunately for us the question of talent money does not arise in this country because we have no professional players on our lists. We have no league matches either to encourage teams or players to try for draws, by slow tactics, when chances of Victory are small. But prolongation of the duration of the Ranji Trophy matches have tended to stolid batting to a certain extent. Nobody will deny that there is a great need for steady batsmen in India to-day–batsmen who would be able to face any bowler with confidence. However good a batsman may be, if he does not know how to defend his wicket successfully against any attack, fast, medium or slow, and has not the courage to punish it in the best possible manner, he is as good. as useless.

Reasonable Risk

This does of course mean that a batsman should be invulnerable in defence and most punitive in attack. All that is called for is that he should take reasonable risk to punish the bowlers. What our batsmen–our leading men at that–do is that they refuse to punish even loose balls at every opportunity. They seem to have copied it from the foreign professional players. The under lying idea is to tire out the bowlers first and then punish them. This is indeed a very slow process. It may be reasonable for opening batsmen to a certain extent. But that does not mean that he should dig himself in for an indefinite period. The general policy should be "Score While you can."

England's Greatest Need

After England's recent defeat at the Lands of the Australians in an unofficial Test at Lords, Hammond writes, "It was one of the most dramatic finishes I remember in the matches between the two countries. Only those who were present can appreciate the tenseness as the Australians fought against the clock to get 107 runs for Victory, while the England side made a very good try to stop them. I think that we have provided that dynamic Cricket which the M.C.C. asked should be brought into the game. What is more we enjoyed a great struggle.

"From the English point of view, there are several lessons to be learned from it, and the greatest of them is the dire need for bowlers."

Comb Out Youngsters

The greatest need is a good slow bowler, preferably an off-spinner who can maintain length and keep an end going. That is the greatest asset a captain can have on his side. The Australians have always managed to find such a bowler; we have got to the same. "enjoins England's Captain.

"The solution, as I see it," he says, is to comb out our youngsters. When we find them we must foster and coach them and put them into good-grade Cricket develop their talents and give them experience. We need a man to replace poor Hedley Verity though I am not optimistic enough to think this will be easy. We do not get more than one Verity in a generation.

Duty Of Rulers Of Indian Cricket

The rulers of Indian Cricket would do well to take this lesson to heart. They must comb out the country and find out promising youngsters. Give them sound coaching and training and make them fit for first class Cricket. We need bowlers and batsmen of the highest calibre. For our immediate needs we have two first class spin-bowlers in C. S. Nayudu and C T. Sarvate but we have nobody in view to replace the late Amar Singh and Mahomed Nissar. It must be remembered that even with all these men in our stock, we could not made any serions impression on England when our team visited - that country in 1936. Perhaps we are stronger in batting to-day than before. But unless we show all-round progress, it will be impossible for us to put up a worthy show against them in the next near future.

EXPANSION OF 'VARSITY DEPTS.

Senate Asks For Ten Lakhs From Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution requesting Government to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,00,000 for the expansion of University departments and a recurring grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for carrying on their activities was adopted by the University Senate when it resumed its sitting today.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. K. T. Shah, was in accordance with the recommendation of a Syndicate committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Principal N. M. Shah, Mr. K. T Shah, Mr Justice Chagla and Sir Vithal Chandavarkar.

This committee in its turn appointed several other committees to draft schemes for the institution of new departments and the extension of existing ones.

They received and approved reports proposing extension of the Department of Sociology at a cost of Rs. 10,000 per annum, extension of the Department of Economics, in six different sections, at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,300 per annum, institution of a new Department of History and Politics at a cost of Rs. 75,000 per annum, a Department of Mathematics at a cost of Rs. 27,600 and a Departmnt of Psychology and Education at a cost of Rs. 45,620

These and other ancillary expenditure would amount to Rs. 5,00,000. The committee also considered the question of the provision of suitable accommodation for these new departments and felt that an initial outlay of Rs. 10,00,000 was called for.

BUDGET ADOPTED

Earlier, the Senate adopted the budget proposals as moved by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar the previous day, subject to a few minor amendments.

One of the amendments called for a token increase of one rupee in the allotted budget of Rs. 20 000 provided for medical examination. The amendment was moved by Dr. R. G. Dhayagude and seconded by Dr. V. R. Khanolkar. While three principals of colleges from Poona, Karachi and Baroda stated that the medical examination, as conducted in their centres, were very satisfactory, medical members of the Senate including Dr. B. B. Yodh argued that it was purfunctory and had to be more thorough to be of real use. The amendment was carried.

Before the meeting was dissolved, it accepted with thanks two donations, one of a sum of Rs. 75 000 and another of Rs. 67,000.

The first is a donation by Mr. Jehangir Maneckji Cooper. Its proceeds are to be used for awarding a scholarship to a lady-student securing the highest number of marks in the MBBS examination and who desires to prosecute higher studies in diseases of women and children in foreign countries. The scholarship is to be called the Dr. (Miss) Almai Manekji Cooper Medical Scholarship."

The second donation is the result of a fund collected by the friends and admirers of Prof. Balvantrai Kalianrai Thakore, an eminent Gujerati savant. The amount is to be used for the award of two fellowships of Rs. 75 each, for research in Gujerati and the award of a gold medal for the candidate securing the highest marks in M.A. taking Gujerati as the principal or only subject. The fellowships and the medal are to be known after Mr. Thakore.

BIG FIRE IN LAHORE

LAHORE, June 9 (U.P.I.): A big fire gutted the Amritdhara Buildings last evening. After four hours of fight by the fire brigades the blaze was finally brought under control, after it had completely gutted a dispensary, and several tenements in the building, causing an estimated loss of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Some records of a post office situated in the same building were also burnt but the money deposited there was saved.

The cause of the fire which originally broke out in the stock room is yet unknown. Large crowds assembled near the building and the police had even to use mild force to clear the way for fire brigades. No loss of life is reported.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPA): British officials have to-day said that "the prospect of self-government for India and Burma in the near future", creates a problem for the civil services in those areas.

'Frisco' To Wind Up On June 20

Trusteeship Issue Still Hangs Fire

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (Reuter): June 20 is the new target date for ending the San Francisco Conference, according to general expectation in informed quarters following the settlement of the veto deadlock, says Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's special correspondent in a radio dispatch.

Three vital administrative bodies of the conference—the Executive, Steering and Co-Ordinating Committees—all held meetings today.

Informed quarters are confident that the conference as a whole will approve the "Big Five" interpretation of the Yalta voting formula.

The main reason for this belief is in the realisation that the reopening of the veto controversy would endanger the whole future of the new League of Nations and sour the spirit of international cooperation, WHICH HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED HERE BY A GENUINE CONCESSION BY MARSHAL STALIN TO WORLD PUBLIC OPINION.

DIFFERENCES

Only three main points remain to be settled on "The Big Five" level.

Firstly, Trusteeship on which the Soviet Union is still committed to the contention that "independence" should be the general objective;

Secondly, the problem of future agreements to the charter;

Thirdly, provision that the world organisation shall not intervene in **matters within the domestic jurisdiction of individual states.**

Reports that the inter-Allied deadlock has been solved and that an agreement between the Western Allies and Marshal Tito will be signed tomorrow have heightened the air of optimism, replacing the gloom which prevailed here over the entire fate of the peace building machinery.

The next major development in inter-Allied relations will be the return from Moscow of President Truman's special envoy, Mr. Harry Hopkins, who is credited with being personally responsible for solving the veto difficulty by direct negotiations with Marshal Stalin.

It is believed he has made considerable progress in cementing the crack in American-Russian relations preparatory to President Truman's first meeting with Marshal Stalin and Mr. Winston Churchill.

It is now definite that President Truman will arrive in San Francisco next week after hearing a full report from Hopkins.

London is now almost certain to be the choice as the temporary "Capital" of the new world organisation—the seat of "the preparatory commission" which will do the preliminary organisation work.

It has been learned reliably that the Russian Ambassador in Washington, the leader of the Soviet conference delegation M. Gromyko, who was the only member of the "Big Five" not to approve of the choice of London immediately, is now prepared to support it.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8. (Reuter): The "Big Five" World Security Conference delegations to-day issued the long-awaited "case for defence" of the veto settlement 20 hours after reaching an agreement among themselves on the crucial issue.

The Conference Committee to which it was presented postpone action on the statement until to-morrow by which time it is generally hoped that it will formally approve the veto settlement and enable the conference to end its task quickly.

The statement, which is the "Big Five's" reply to 23 specific questions raised by the small powers before the deadlock developed, pointed out that the Security Council will have two broad groups of functions—dealing with situations requiring enforcement action and those requiring procedural action.

The statement said: "The first group of decisions will be governed by a qualified vote— that is the vote of the five permanent members subject to a proviso that the parties to the dispute shall abstain from voting".

VETO POWER.

On matters purely of procedure the vote of any seven members of the Security Council constitutes the majority and a veto does not apply, the statement said.

It added: "No individual member of the Council can alone prevent consideration and discussion by the Council of a dispute or a situation brought to its attention. Nor can parties to such a dispute be prevented by these means from being heard by the Council.

"Beyond this point decisions and actions by the Security Council may well have political consequences and may even initiate a chain of events which might in the end require the Council under its responsibilities to invoke measures of enforcement.

"This chain of events begins when the Council decide to make investigation or determines that the time has come to call upon the states to settle their differences or makes recommendations to the parties."

The statement pointed out that substantive decisions of the old League of Nations Council required a unanimous vote of all the members, permanent or not, and added: "The Yalta Voting Formula substitutes for the rule of complete unanimity of the League Council a system of qualified majority voting in the Security Council.

There is no question under the Yalta formula of investing permanent members with the new right, namely, right to veto, a right which permanent members of the League Council always had.

The formula proposed for taking of action in the Security Council by a majority of seven would make operation of the Council less subject to obstruction than was the case under the League of Nations rule of complete unanimity.

It should also be remembered that under the Yalta Formula the five major powers could not act by themselves since even under the unanimity requirement any decisions of the Council would have to include concurring votes of at least two non-permanent members.

In other words, it would be possible for five non-permanent members as a group to exercise the "veto" it is not to be assumed, however, that the permanent members any more than the non-permanents would use their "veto" power wilfully to obstruct operation of the Council.

PEACE.

In view of primary responsibilities of the permanent members they could not be expected, in the present conditions of the world, to assume obligation to act in so serious a matter as maintenance of international peace and security in consequence of a decision in which they had not concurred.

Therefore, the only practicable method is to provide, in respect of non procedural decisions, for unanimity of permanent members plus at least two concurring non-permanent votes.

For all these reasons the four sponsoring governments agreed on the Yalta Formula and have presented it to the conference as essential if international organisation is to be created through which all peace-loving nations can effectively discharge their common responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Addendum to the statement made it clear that if there was dispute as to whether a specific question was procedural (not subject) to veto it would need unanimity of the permanent members—that is the veto would apply to the decision.

Houses Of Parliament Were Hit 12 Times During War

LONDON June 8 (Reuter): The Houses of the British Parliament were hit by bombs 12 times during the war. In addition two British anti aircraft shells struck the building one damaging the famous clock Big Ben, the other exploding in the Royal Court.

'National' Houses For S. African Indians

MINISTER GIVES ASSURANCE THAT NO BACK-DOOR METHOD WILL BE USED TO INTRODUCE RACIAL ZONING

CAPETOWN, June 8 (Reuter): The Housing (Emergency Powers) Bill, designed to meet the acute housing shortage in the Union, passed the second and the third readings in the Senate to-day.

In the House of Assembly, where the Bill was passed on May 30, Mr. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, had explained that what Government envisaged was the procedure adopted by the Defence Department following the outbreak of the war when buildings were urgently needed. This involved requisitioning land on 30 days' notice without having to follow the procedure required under normal conditions.

During the second reading of the Bill in the Senate to-day, Senator E. H. Brookes (Native representative), said there was a great deal of fear among Indians lest the Natal Provincial Council used the expropriation powers contained in the Bill to expropriate Indian-owned property on racial lines, to carry out, by a "back door method," a racial zoning scheme which had not yet been approved by Parliament. The Minister, he suggested, should give an assurance that if racial zoning schemes were to be introduced, it would be done by a specific measure through Parliament, and not by any "back-door method" through a Bill such as the Housing Bill.

The Minister, replying to the debate, said he would certainly see that national (sub-economic) houses were built for non-Europeans as they were built for Europeans. So far, national houses had been built at a rate of six to one in favour of non-Europeans.

During the Committee stage of the Bill, the Minister, in reply to Senator Brookes, said the Natal Housing Board would not have power to expropriate land without the permission of the Minister. An assurance had been gives to the Indian community of Durban and the administrator of Natal had agreed. The Administrator had indicated to Government the manner in which he proposed to deal with the problem. Government was sure that the plan the Administrator had in mind would cause no apprehension among the Indian community.

The Committee stage was approved, and the Bill then passed its third reading.

SYRIAN QUESTION, BEGINING OF OTHER TROUBLES IN MIDDLE EAST

Dr. Mahmud's Call For Organisation Of United Protest In India Against Highhandedness Of France

PANCHGANI, June 8 (U.P.I.): "The Syrian problem is not a problem of Syria or Lebanon alone but of the entire Middle East and also of India", said Dr. Syed Mahmud in an interview to the "United Press."

He added: "The value of freedom for India should fully be realised from the Syrian incident. If India were free it would have been impossible for France to act in the manner she had acted. A free India would undoubtedly look after the interest of all Western Asian countries which are all Muslim. Even India in bondage did a great deal about the Khilaphat question. We Muslims should, therefore, realise the importance and value of Indian freedom, not only for India but for Islamic countries in Western Asia."

"Continuing he said: "It seems to me that the Syrian question is only a beginninfi of other troubles in the Middle East. Turkey also does not seem to be very happy as it appears from current news. It seems the 20 year-old Khilaphat Policy taken up by the Indian leaders of those days was correct.

"I hope India will wake up and regardless of our local differences, we will unite in organising a protest against this high-handedness of France, not only i Syria, but also in Algiers. The condition in Algiers and Morocco under French rule is becoming worse every day.

"The all important question of Palestine is still pending. Whatever may be the present internal situation in India, India has to take up the matter because India is the future leader of Asia.

"The very time that the San Francisco Conference is sitting claim to solve the problem of future peace, General De Gaulle is so manifestly and arrogantly massacring people in Damascus. This clearly shows which way the wind is blowing for the future."

3,997 Technicians Trained In Bombay

The number of war technicians trained in Bombay Province and supplied to the Army, the Navy the Civil Pioneer Force, Ordnance factories and civil industry up to March 31 was 3,997.

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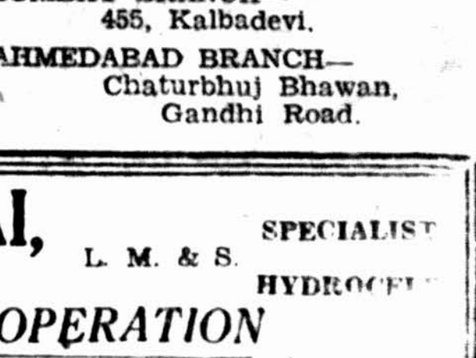

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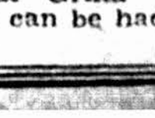

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF FOOD.

WANTED—(1) For Special Branch, efficient Lady Stenographers and Lady Typists, speed in Shorthand not less than 110 words and typing 40 words per minute. Starting pay of former Rs. 200- to Rs. 260/- and of latter Rs. 100/- to 150/- per mensem, according to qualifications and experience, plus usual Dearness and other Allowances admissible under the rules. Candidates should be prepared to produce satisfactory credentials as to their integrity and suitability for the post.

(2) For the Secretariat—Lady or male Stenographers and typists speed: Shorthand 110 words and typing at least 35 words per minute. Stenographers pay Rs. 125-5-180-10-300 for new entrants and Rs. 175-12½-300-E.B.-12½-375-15-450-25-500 for those who have been in permanent Government service before the 15th July, 1931. Place of duty New Delhi.

Only those who possess the necessary qualifications and can make their own arrangements for accommodation in New Delhi, until they become entitled to Government accommodation, need apply stating speed in shorthand, Typing, other qualifications, age, pay last drawn, if any to Rai Bahadur D. N. Maitra, Officer on Special Duty, Department of Food New Delhi. (3615)

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of approximately 150,000 major and minor spare parts for the following vehicles:—

Albion: Model R-20, Model I-0 32, Model I-0 41, Model A-10.
Guy: Model FBAX, Model CAX6
Thornycroft: Model A-5

The stores are located at Delhi Cantt. and are new, a large portion being in original packing. They comprise crank-shafts cylinder blocks and pistons, complete springs, bronze and brass bushes assorted, gaskets, fan belts, pipes, pumps, axle shafts, differential components, mud-guards, steering gear components, instruments and gauges, engine parts, silencers, chassis side frames, etc. etc. Lists of stores are not available but firms desirous of inspecting will be given a letter of authority on application. The stores will be sold as they lie with all faults and errors of description for which Director General of Disposals takes no responsibility. Sealed tenders accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial Reserve Bank of India or Govt. Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi should reach that office at Shahjehan Road, New Delhi by 4 P. M. on 7th July 45 and should remain open for acceptance upto 21st July 45. The covers should be superscribed "Tender No. DGD/MTP/1 due on 7-7-45. The sale of the stores will be subject to conditions laid down in Form Con. 117 which may be obtained free of cost from Director of Disposals, and delivery will be ex site. Successful tenderers will be required to complete removal of stores by the 7th Aug. 45. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted should be per item, or for the entire quantity. (3625)

INDIAN CERAMIC SOCIETY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a scholarship of Rs. 10,000/- tenable for one year in U.S.A. for the comparative study of Indian and Foreign Clays for the purpose of the manufacture of house-hold crockery.

Qualifications required are:—

(a) An M.Sc. degree in chemistry or Industrial chemistry or Geology or B.Sc., Tech. in Ceramics.

(b) At least five years experience of research on Ceramic Raw Materials in some recognised laboratory.

Age between 30 to 40 years.

Applications should reach Prof. H. N. Roy, Hony. Secretary, Indian Ceramic Society, Department of Ceramics, Benares Hindu University before 30th June, 1945. (3366)

(CONCENTRATED)
Chicken
Essence
Guaranteed- pure-of exceptionally high quality—and having a nitrogen content equal to or better than any imported brand
SMITH STANISTREET & CO., LTD
CALCUTTA BOMBAY LUCKNOW AMRITSAR MADRAS KARACHI

U. S. Military Expert Urges Use Of Poison Gas Against Japs

War Minister Anami Expects Invasion Of Japan And Admits Allied Numerical Superiority In Burma And The Philippines

LONDON June 9. (U.P.I.): The costly and stern battle for Okinawa has led to demands in certain American military circles for the revision of the Pacific strategy.

A number of military commentators are suggesting strategic short cuts to victory over Japan.

In this connection an influential American military expert, Major Eliot, ominously urges the use of poison gas against the Japanese.

LONDON, June 9. (Reuter): The Japanese Premier, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki to-day said it was "A matter of utmost regret" that Japan and the United States "have to fight each other".

In a speech at to-day's Extraordinary Session of the Japanese Diet, convened "To consider the present national crisis" Admiral Suzuki, according to the Japanese News Agency, recalled that when in San Francisco in 1918 "I said there was absolutely no reason why Japan and the United States should go to war".

Suzuki added that Japan's answer to Allied unconditional surrender demands was "to fight it out in this war for self-preservation and self-defence".

"Japan eagerly desires further promotion of friendly relations with the neutral powers", he continued. Japan's unconditional surrender, which enemy war leaders are reported to be seeking, represents nothing but their inordinate ambition to destroy our national policy thereby causing extermination of the Japanese nation

In the final analysis, this war is one of liberation of East Asia against the Anglo-American scheme for wholesale and permanent enslavement of the East-Asiatic peoples.

Japan is firmly determined to act in unison with her Allies to obtain ultimate victory in this war of greater East Asia.

Recalling the visit he made to the United States in 1918, when he commanded a Japanese training squadron on one of its cruises, Admiral Suzuki told the Diet: "At a reception at San Francisco, I said there was absolutely no reason why Japan and the United States should go to war. I gave the warning that, if the Pacific Ocean should be used for transportation of armed forces, both Japan and the United States would never escape heaven's punishment. In less than 20 years thereafter the United States refused to appreciate this heavenly intention, with the result that Japan and the United States had to fight each other. This is a matter of utmost regret.

To the Japanese nationals who cannot exist without their unique national policy, the enemy's boastful talks about unconditional surrender of Japan, mean nothing but outright death of all the 100,000,000 people in this country. We have no alternative but to fight against this enemy.

In case our own soil is turned into a battlefield, we are far superior to the enemy with all the advantages of geography and the solidarity of the people in our favour.

The concentration of a powerful army at strategic points and maintenance of supplies to this army, can be done at will with the utmost ease. Such strategic advantages will make a battle on our own soil totally different from those that have been fought on the islands, with the result that it is an absolute certainty that we will finally repulse the enemy from our soil and smash, once and for all, the enemy's will to fight. At present, both the enemy's internal conditions and the current delicate development in the international situation, are such as to confirm my conviction that the shorest and surest way to ultimate victory lies in fighting it out."

Forecasting an intensification in the air-raids on Japan, which had already caused considerable damage, the Japanese Prime Minister stated: "Measured on a nation-wide scale, the areas affected by enemy air-raids are very limited in scope, while much headway is being made both in respect of precautionary anti-air-raid dispersal of important industrial facilities and rehabilitation of those affected by enemy raids."

The Japanese War Minister, General Amami, told the Diet: "To be frank, the present war situation constitutes a serious crisis in our national history."

General Amami warned the Diet that there was a possibility that the Allies' next operation would be an invasion of the Japanese homeland and that there was also a possibility of sea-borne invasion of China.

Japanese forces on Okinawa and in Burma and the Philippines, were fighting against a "numerically superior enemy", he said.

General Amami attributed the latest Japanese withdrawal on the southern tip of Okinawa to the fact that "the difficulties of maintaining our supply gradually increased."

SUZUKI VISITS SHRINES

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (UPA):—The Japanese Cabinet met for 90 minutes to-day, according to a broadcast by radio Tokyo while the Japanese Domei Agency hinted that major political developments were nearing.

Earlier, Radio Tokyo reported that Premier Baron Kantaro Suzuki visited the Meiji and Yasuqunia shrines where he "prayed for the destruction of the Anglo-Americans."

Whole Divion Lands On Lebuan

NEW YORK, June 9 (Reuter): Allied troops have landed on Labuan island, off the coast of Borneo, according to a Tokyo radio report picked up by the Blue Network here.

Already a whole division is said by Tokyo to have been landed on Libuan, while some 50 Iwojima-based Mustangs in the fourth straight day of land and carrier-based attacks on the mainland are reported to be following up the B-29 blow with low-level strikes at targets between Nagoya and Osaka on Honshu island.

JAPS WILL NOT ABANDON HANKOW CANTON CORRIDOR

CHUNGKING, June 8 (UPA): The Chinese War Minister Chen Chang to-day expressed the belief that he doubted it he could interpret reports of the Japanese removing rails from the Canton-Hankow railway as an indication the Japanese were planning to abandon the Changsha-Canton corridor.

REBELLION FORTHCOMING IN JAPAN?

COLUMBIA, Missouri, June 8 (UPA)—John B. Powell, former editor and publisher of the "China Weekly Review" in Shanghai, speaking before the Rotary Club have to-day, said that the "Japanese confined 60,000 of their own people, charging them with dangerous thoughts and I personally believe there may be a rebellion in Japan."

SOUTH-EAST ASIA NOW AN EMPIRE THEATRE

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPA): British officials here to-day said was most significant that "large numbers of LCI (landing craft infantry) were being sent to Burma from Europe.

They also noted that the withdrawal of the U. S. Mars Task Force and Army Air Force units from Burma to other fronts, makes south-east Asia entirely an Empire Theatre "except for Chinese forces."

EAST-ASIA WAR MIGHT NOT END TILL 1947

NEW YORK, June 8 (UPA): Mark Gayn, well-known writer who is involved in the current espionage case, writing in the latest issue of Colliers Magazine, said that informed Washington quarters are girding themselves for a war "which might not and until the distant spring of 1947" on the basis of the following conclusions:

First, the Japanese war machine is still powerful; second, we have just begun to destroy Japanese industry; third, Japanese morale is still high; fourth, Japan is fighting in her front yard while Americans must ship supplies half-way around the world; and fifth, despite the blockade, Japan has been building essential stockpiles.

AIR ATTACKS ON JAPAN

GUAM, June 9 (UPA): American Superfortress bombers, in three groups, each comprising 100-130 planes, to-day attacked the Japanese homeland, scoring hits on aircraft factories in the three important cities of Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya, it was announced here to-day.

BUYING PRICE FOR GOLD INCREASED

LONDON, Juue 9 (UPA): The Treasury announced to-day that the buying price for gold increased to 172 shillings three pence per fine ounce.

The previous price, which has been in effect since the beginning of the war, was 168 shillings.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST AMERY

BIRMINGHAM, June 8 (A.P.I.): Doctor G. R. Prem, General Secretary of the India Relief Committee, in a statement explaining why he had decided not to contest the Sparkbrook Division, Birmingham says: "Early last year the Indian community here believed that the next election would be fought on the policy of the Churchill Coalition and therefore decided to test British Public opinion by fighting Mr. Amery on the issue of India.

The end of the Coalition, the decisions of the Labour party conference and Mr. Churchill's recent outbursts have now altered the whole position. Also several progressive candidates are opposing Mr. Amery on party lines, pushing the issue of India in the background. Under these circumstances my candidature will not be a true test of public opinion on India and will not serve the best interests of my country and will further split the votes against Mr. Amery whom I am anxious to see decisively defeated. I am appealing to all progressive parties to present an united front against Mr. Amery and to ensure his defeat.

'If the future British Government, Labour or Tory, does not fully satisfy the aspirations of India then I shall consider contesting a bye-election of the issue of India. I have applied for permission to visit India in order to discuss the whole question with the Congress leaders and others."

"MAN OF THE MOMENT"... Since this war began, a number of Indian pilots have let the world know that flying is just one more thing that India can cope with when opportunity arises. Heroic actions and achievements have already built a proud record for the Royal Indian Air Force, a record which augurs well for the future. Today, more and more courageous young men are invited to become pilots in this proud young Service. When peace returns their knowledge will be an asset to themselves and to India. Then, as now, the pilot who has flown with the Royal Indian Air Force will be the man of the moment. Any Recruiting Officer will tell you how to apply.

AAA 80

BELOVED OF BOMBAY!
—Everybody is talking about NAVYUG'S
PANNA
Starring: GEETA NIZAMI, JAIRAJ, DAVID, KUSUM DESHPANDE
Direction: NAJAM NAQVI
JOIN THE CROWDS AT KRISHNA
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M. Sun. 1 P. M.

Trieste Agreement Signed

Military Talks, Ensuring Mutual Understanding, To Follow

LONDON, June 9 (Reuter): A MILITARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, CONCERNING OCCUPATION AND TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATION OF ISTRIA, TRIESTE AND THE SLOVENE LITTORAL, WAS SIGNED IN BELGRADE TODAY.

The agreement is the basis upon which representatives of the staffs of the Yugoslav army and the Allied armies will solve all the necessary detailed arrangements, according to the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Dr. Ivan Subasic, quoted by the Yugoslav News Agency. Dr. Subasic expressed the belief "that military talks would soon be held, and a mutual understanding reached—an understanding necessary for further deepening of the cardinal inter-allied relations in the Adriatic and Central Europe, and which would be of great value for ensuring peace in that part of Europe.

The British and the American governments throughout have been insistent that the Trieste area and the area behind Trieste through which communications pass through Austria must be under the complete control of the Anglo-American military authorities. The Agreement, it is believed in London, in fact provides for the withdrawal of Yugoslav forces from this area. Any agreement achieving this result will undoubtedly be regarded in London with considerable satisfaction as it would justify the Anglo-American insistence upon hte absolute necessity for territorial problems to be settled by an orderly and peaceful means and not by premature military measures.

IT CAN BE ASSUMED THAT THIS AGREEMENT WILL BE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE FINAL DISPOSAL OF ANY PART OF THE PROVINCE OF VENEZEA GIULIA, WHICH MUST AWAIT A SETTLEMENT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The signature of the Agreement is welcomed in official quarters in London where it is considered as satisfying the principle upon which British and American governments have insisted throughout—that territorial settlements of disputed areas should not be made by force, but should await international adjudication at the Peace settlement, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

THE AGREEMENT COVERS THE PERIOD OF ALLIED MILITARY ADMINISTRATION PENDING FINAL ADJUDICATION OF THE DISPUTED TERRITORIES. IT IS WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE ULTIMATE DISPOSAL OF ANY OF THE AREAS IN QUESTION WHETHER EAST OR WEST OF THE LINE AS NOW DRAWN.

Congress President Permitted Use Of Broken-Down Radio

BANKURA, June 9 (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, now in detention in a special jail here, has, it is learnt, been permitted to use his own radio.

The Moulana Sahib's radio is not in working order and if it could be repaired the Bengal Government it is stated, would have no objection to his using the set.

Moulana Azad had brought a large stock of books with him when he was transferred to this place from Ahmednagar, and this is now being replenished by local supplies He spends most of his time reading.

SECRET SESSION OF ARAB LEAGUE

CAIRO, June 9 (Reuter): The Arab League Council again met this morning and immediately went into a secret session. Even members of the Secretariat of the delegations were excluded.

BAN ON NAZI DIPLOMATIC STAFF IN JAPAN

LONDON, June 9 (Reuter): Tokyo radio reported to-day that the Japanese Foreign Minister had ordered all German diplomatic staff in Japan to suspend their activities.

"German subjects resident in Japan will, however, continue to enjoy their former privileges".

WORLD'S BIGGEST BOMBS SOON TO FALL ON JAP HOMELAND

GUAM, June 8 (Reuter): Japanese aircraft factories at Nagoya, Naruo, and Akashi on the main Japanese island of Honshu were attacked today by a formation of between 100 and 150 Super-Fortresses, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent at Guam.

The Fortresses split up into three pin-point attack forces, using high explosive bombs.

Akashi, about 12 miles west of Kobe is the site of one of Japan's most modern aircraft works—the Kawasaki Plant.

Naruo is in the vicinity of Osaka.

JAPS PREPARING FOR LOSS OF OKINAWA

LONDON, June 9: The Japanese seem to be preparing their people for the imminent loss of Okinawa, 350 miles from their homeland, cables Reuter's special correspondent.

Currently with this news, British authorities have released some details of the new super bomber, named Lincoln, Britain's counterpart to the Superfortress.

With a speed and range greater than that of the Lancaster, British air experts think that the Lincoln will soon be dropping "ten ton tessies" the world's biggest bombs on Japan's cities.

JAP RESISTANCE IN OKINAWA

GUAM, June 9. (Reuter): Admiral Nimitz reported in his "communique" that 67 Japanese planes were shot down in suicide attacks on the Americans on Okinawa. Only two small American ships were lost. Marines, fighting to eliminate the two small remaining Japanese pockets on Okinawa, seized half of the six-mile square of the northern pocket. The Japanese are putting up a stiff resistance and not yielding.

DRIVE ON LUZON AND MINDANAO

MANILA, June 9 (Reuter) American ground forces in the Philippines reported gains of one to seven miles in the clean-up drives on Luzon and Mindanao, said today's Communique from General MacArthur

CHINESE RECAPTURE KUSHUI

CHUNGKING, June 9 (Reuter): Chinese troops have recaptured Kushui, 20 miles west of Siang, in the W. Hunan province.

Chinese Forces Within Rifle Range Of Paoching

CHUNGKING June 8 (Reuter): Chinese columns are within rifle range (about 800 yards) from the city of Paoching in Hunan, one of Japan's "west wall" provinces through which runs the main north-south railway, cables Graham Barrow, Reuter's special correspondent.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops are edging slowly nearer Paoching, from which the Japanese launched their offensive in April. Although it is reported to have been practically obliterated by 14th Air Force bombing Paoching still has a strategic importance as a road centre. It has an airfield and retain importance as a possible forward base for future Chinese operations.

A communique from General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters reported that four bridges near the Japanese operated railways on both sides of the Yellow River were destroyed in attacks by 14th Air Force planes.

CHINESE REACH INDO-CHINA BORDER

CHUNGKING, June 9 (Reuter). Chinese troops have reached the border of Indo-China, south-west of Nanning, the Capital of Kwangsi province, with the capture of Chaungching Fu today's Chinese communique announced.

Other Chinese working with the local militia have attacked Lungchow, 80 miles south-west of Nanning, while Szelo has been bye passed in the Chinese drive for Mingkiang, still farther south-west near the frontier.

Japanese counter-attacks at Ishan, on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway, where 200,000 of their troops are encircled, have been repulsed and the Chinese are continuing their attacks.

The Japanese in southern Kiangsi were pushed toward Fifeng, roughly 185 miles north-east of Canton.

ALLIES CAPTURE KALAW

GEN. ADV. HQ. ALFSEA June 9. (Reuter): "The Lower Shan States hill station of Kalaw, 36 miles east of Thazi was captured by our troops without opposition", says to-day's S.E.A.C. "communique".

"Our troops operating along the Axis of the Toungoo-Mawchi road, advanced to milestone 19.1 where they came under fire from an enemy Bunker.

'In the area north-east of Prome, our troops captured an enemy-occupied feature. Approximately 80 of the enemy withdrew from the position in an easterly direction.

"AIR: Liberators of Air Command, yesterday bombed Bilin 50 miles east-south-east of Pegu, and preliminary reports indicate a successful attack.

"Troop concentrations were attacked; fires believed oil, were started; tents and motor vehicles were strafed.

"Spitfires strafed other Japanese concentrations near Thanbaya, south-east of Moulmein and scored hits on Bashas".

FRENCH PRISON TO WELCOME LAVAL?

PARIS, June 9 (Reuter): This is likely to be Pierre Laval's last weekend in sunny Spain, cables Reuter's special correspondent. There is still no news of his having been moved.

Officials in France, as in Spain, remain mute in an attempt to keep the transfer of this most-hated man in France from Spain to a French prison, secret until he is safely under lock and key. Such statements as are being made, are contradictory. For instance, the Foreign Office hinted today at a last-minute hitch whereas the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice said he was expected very shortly, and that all was ready to receive him.

All thit is certain, is that his cell at Frienes, where many French resisters were tortured during the Vichy regime, is ready and that squads of armed police guards have been placed at a number of points near the Franco-Spanish frontier where he is likely to arrive.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPA): Informed circles here to-day said that Secretary of State Edward Stettinius will leave the State Department after the San Francisco Conference. He will be offered a diplomatic post, those sources said.

Dante Wins Derby

Heaviest Betting Race Ever

NEWMARKET, June 9. (Reuter): Dante won the Derby. Midas was second and Courtmartial third.

Dante, after meeting some opposition found all the speed required up the final climb and gradually increased the lead to beat Midas and Courtmartial easily. Chamossaire was fourth, Rising Light was fifth Highpeak sixth, Fordham seventh, Blackpeter eighth, Rio Largo ninth, Sunstorm 10th Paperweight 11th and Prediction the last.

The time for the one-and-a-half-mile race was two minutes 26 and three-fifths seconds.

Sir Eric Ohlsson's Dante by Nearco out of Rosy Legend confounded all critics by the way he stayed on and proved that the Italian Sire Nearco can produce good stayers. He showed that but for his eye injury he would have won the guineas.

The King's Hyperion colt Rising Light was just beaten for the fourth place, with Lady Derby's High Peak yet another son of Hyperion fifth.

Dante's win was the first for a north country horse for eighty years—the first since Blair Athol won in 1864. He was splendidly ridden by champion northern jockey, Billy Nevett, who rode last year's winner Oceanwell. Trainer Matt Peacock had not previously saddled a derby winner.

Fortunes will change hands as a result of Dantes win, for this year's Derby is regarded as the heaviest betting race ever. At least ten million sterling will change hands.

"IN THE LEGER AGAIN"

Asked about the future of Dante, Sir Eric Ohlsson said: "He will take on the best again in the Leger."

A U.P.A. message adds: The odds were 100 to 30, 6 to 1 and 100 to 9.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Allies To Adopt Hard And Tough Policy Towards Germany

SHAEF, PARIS, June 9 (Reuter): A Reparations Conference between British, American and Soviet representatives will probably open in Moscow next week, cables Marshal Yarow, Reuter's special correspondent.

Ambassador Edwin Pauley, President Truman's Personal Adviser on Reparation, disclosed today that he and his staff would be leaving Paris by air on Monday for Moscow.

"We are not going to make the same reparations mistake as we did after the last war", Mr. Pauley said. "This time we hope to drain off the movable parts of the German war-making machinery. What cannot be moved we will probably destroy."

When he was asked, "Do you think we should take a hard and tough policy towards Germany in reparations.", Mr. Pauley replied, "very definitely."

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 9 (API)

An ordinance issued to-day introduces a new section in the Reserve Bank Act giving power to the Bank to act as bankers to the British military administration in Burma, and to give this administration the same facilities as to the Government of India.

Aga Khan's Wife Embraces Islam

LONDON, June 9. (Reuter): The wife of H. H. the Aga Khan has embraced the Moslem faith and taken the name of O. M. Habibeh.

LAHORE, June 9 (UP): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt here yesterday at 12-16 in the afternoon. People working in offices and resting homes rushed out in the open. No report of damage to property is so far received.

STOP PRESS

CHURCHILL'S 8,000-WORD DECLARATION

LONDON, June 9 (Reuter): The Prime Minister Winston Churchill, today, issued an 8,000-word "Declaration of policy to the electors." It stated "the settlement of Europe and the prosecution of the war against Japan depend on decisions of the utmost gravity which can only be taken by resolute and experienced men.

Our alliance with Soviet Russia and our intimate friendship with the United States can be maintained only if we show that our candour is matched by our strength."

Mr. Churchill stated that the Conservative programme was not based upon unproved theories or fine phrases but upon principles that have been tested in the fires of war and not found wanting.

"We seek the good of the whole nation, not that of one section and one faction. We believe in the living unity of the British people which transcends class or party differences.

"THE MAIN HOPE OF THE WORLD IS NOW FOUNDED UPON THE SETTING UP OF A WORLD ORGANISATION, STRONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS OF AGGRESSION. WHETHER BY THE WEAK OR THE STRONG.

Our prevailing hope is that the foundations will be laid on indissoluble agreement of Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia.

We shall base the whole of our international policy on a recognition that in world affairs the Mother Country must act in the closest possible concert with all other parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire."

ANOTHER GESTURE BY REDS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9 (Reuter): The Russians have withdrawn their opposition to the other great Powers' Trusteeship proposals, and accepted their formula on the aims of the dependent peoples, radios Stanley Burch, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Latest News About Ghosts

The ghost of a beautiful woman, accompanied by a large dog, was seen in Scotland recently according to the annual report of the Society for Recording Abnormal Happenings. The purpose of the society is the collection and investigation of evidence of psychic life.

The ghost was seen by a woman living in part of an old mansion near Kilsyth, Stirlingshire. She states in a letter to the society that she was sleeping in the bedroom known as the "ghost room." She awoke and saw a beautiful woman and a dog of the Borzoi type walk across the room to the door and through it.

Bedroom Apparition

Two sisters living in a house in South Edinburgh declare, in a letter to the society, that they saw an apparition at the time of the death of a close relative in Australia. While one sister stood at the bedroom fire and the other at the dressing-table, "the figure came into the room through the open door," passed the sister at the dressing-table, crossed to the other sister, and vanished.

One sister states that the close relative who died "had always professed to be a rationalist. He said on one occasion that if there was any resurrection he would try to come back to let me know."

A woman living in Clackmanshire sent a communication relating to an old castle in the Kilsyth area. She wrote: "This is an old house near Croy. In the late 'eighties I used to stay there with a young couple, Mr. and Mrs.—, who had inherited the place from an uncle. There were the usual reception rooms and some bedrooms on the first floor, but several bedrooms were up a narrow winding stone stair quite apart from the rest of the house, and on the floor above.

"The Grey Bedroom and dressing-room were haunted. Sometimes for months on end the rooms were quiet and visitors could be put there as I was on two occasions. Then disturbances would occur. Footsteps came up the uncarpeted stone stair and along the passage. The door handle of the Grey Bedroom rattled and the footsteps came in and walked round the bed on the other side of the room where there was a cupboard in the wall. There was a rustling of papers, asif a search was being made; then the steps were retraced and went farther along the passage, when there was the sound of a window being thrown up.

"The procedure was always the same. I remember hearing that the old cook sat up one night reading her Bible aloud, but the footsteps simply walked round her chair and went to the cupboard as usual. Tappings were frequently heard on the wall at the head of the bed. Sometimes in daylight a tremendous crash was heard in the dressing-room, as if a washstand with all its crockery had been knocked over.

"Mrs.—'s sister, a strong-minded Scotswoman who ridiculed the idea of anything uncanny insisted on sleeping in the Grey Bedroom during one of its hauntings. She came flying downstairs during the night and said that nothing would induce her to sleep there again. There was a suggestion that these happenings might be connected with the previous owner, an old man who spent the last years of his life entirely in the Grey Bedroom, never going downstairs."

Eyes Like Fires

The proceedings of the society have attracted interest on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Robert Hyslop, of Manitoba, Canada, writes: "I am now sixty-eight years old, but have never forgotten what I saw over forty years ago. I was employed in Barclays Bank and stationed at Leyburn, Yorkshire. I had been working late balancing my books. I left the bank at 10.30 and set off to walk to the village of Bellerly, where I had rooms. It was a moonlight night and I was whistling a march and keeping step to it. when suddenly I both felt and heard a great commotion take place around me as of a great wind. At the same time the spirit of a man appeared in front of me so close that I could have touched him. He was taller than I was and stood and looked down at me. His eyes seemed to be like two fires and he seemed to be trying to give me a warning.

"He remained in front of me for, it seemed, two minutes, and then gradually faded away, leaving all around me a sickly smell of death. At the time he appeared I was not afraid, but the moment he disappeared every bone in my body began to snake. My body had been next to something supernatural and the shock was reacting.

"I recognized this man as Robert Davidson. I knew he was ill in the village where I lodged, and he died at the moment when I was stopped on the road." "Tit-Bits"

VEDANTA MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

"Has Strengthened Bond Between U. S. And India"

NEW YORK (By Mail)

The growth of the Vedanta movement in the United States has established a link between the spiritual faiths of the East and the West.

In 12 major American cities, monks of the Ramakrishna Order have drawn hundreds of followers to the teachings of Hindusism particularly the Vedanta. It is the only genuine hindu movement in this country yet the fact that students and followers consist almost entirely of Americans testifies to the university of its appeal.

The movement first took root in America when Swami Vivekananda presented his interpretation of the Hindu faith at the great Parliament of Religions in Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

Since then, 13 centres have been established (there are two in New York), all under the direct spiritual guidance of monks of the Ramakrishna Order. The Hindu teachings are disseminated through public services at the centres, lectures at educational institutions, private instruction in spiritual discipline and publication of books on the Vedanta and related subjects.

Unlike the work of the Ramakrishna Order in India, there has been no effort to engage in philanthropic or social welfare work, since these fields are adequately handled by established American agencies.

In carrying forward the precepts of Sri Ramakrishna, the Swamis of the American centres make no attempt to convert followers to Hinduism, but emphasize the underlying unity and harmony of all religions. For this reason the movement has appealed to persons of many faiths, who, dissatisfied with the dogmas of their own churches, seek spiritual faith that will give richer meaning to their respective religious ideals.

New York Centre

One of the most active centres is the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Centre of New York, which is under the leadership of Swami Nikhilananda. Services are conducted each Sunday by the Swami, with the attendance averaging about 100 persons. Classes are held twice a week for the study and interpretation of Hindu scriptures. In addition, the Swami is constantly visited by persons wishing private instruction in spiritual discipline.

Swami Nikhilananda has written several books, whose wide distribution testifies to the growing interest in the Hindu faith in this country. Two thousand copies of the Swami's "The gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" have been sold since its publication in 1942. His translation of the "Bhagavad Gita", published a year ago, is now in its second edition with 5,000 copies sold.

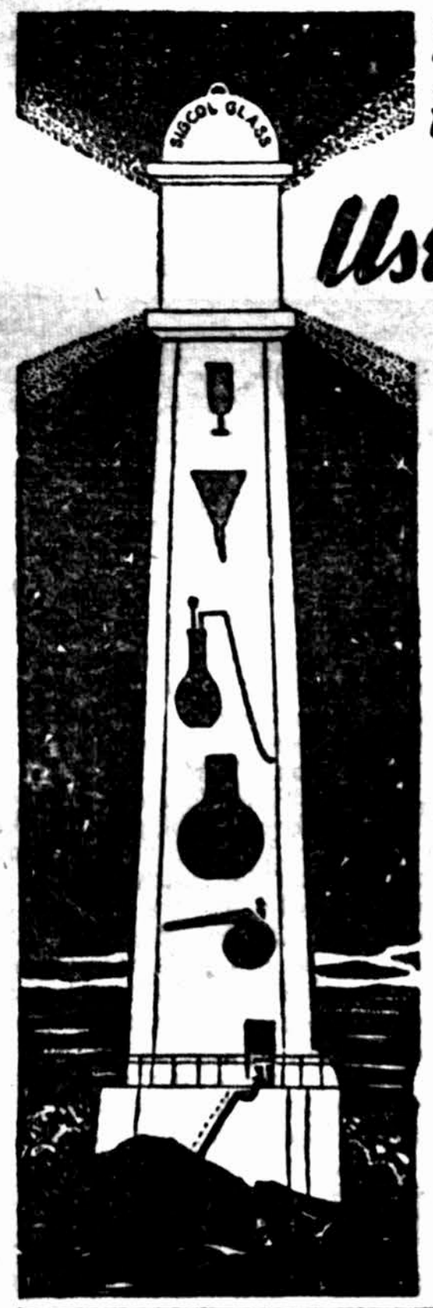
Swami Nikhilananda, ordained at Benares in 1922, came to America in 1931. After an year's work at the centre in Providence, Rhode Island, he founded the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Centre in 1933. Besides conducting the work of the Centre, the Swami gives frequent lectures in schools and universities. Reciprocally students of religion and philosophy visit the Centre and attend the Sunday services.

The Swami, interviewed in the large and comfortable building owned by the Centre, pointed out that another important feature of his work is giving spiritual instruction through correspondence to persons who live too far away to attend the centre.

The universal character of the Hindu faith is visually expressed in the Centre's chapel. Raphael's Madonna and the Child and a painting of Sarada Devi adorn the walls. The altar is inscribed with the Hindu motto, "Truth is one—sages call it by various names."

The Centre observes all major Christian Holy Days, such as Christmas, Good Friday and Easter, with the Swami preaching on their universal meaning.

In the Swami's own words, the Vedanta philosophy, "as a movement of goodwill, friendship and spiritual understanding has strengthened the bond between India and America."



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Education For Democracy

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF MAN" In Theory and Practice by M. Venkatrangaiya, M.A. Price Rs. 2. Published by Hind Kitabs—Bombay.

In these days, when it is so fashionable to say, "Democracy has failed in India", (of course without troubling oneself to argue for a substitute or even to examine whether in recent times there has been anything like Democracy in India) Prof. Venkatrangaiya has done a distinct service by publishing a brilliant booklet on the Fundamental Rights of Man.

Whenever one listens to a discussion on political questions one finds so often people (students, "the man in the street", lawyers, nay politicians. and professors) both clever and not so clever tripping on everyday questions: What is the aim of Democracy? What are Man's Rights against the State? How to safeguard them? What is the Fundamental difference between Fascism (where the Dictator claims to "represent" the people) and Democracy? Have the poor and the down-trodden any Rights? Is the "Right to Vote" sufficient to guarantee your and mine well being?–These and a host of other important questions which confuse us are clearly and beautifully answered by the book with the proper historical background.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter is the one on "The Demand for Fundamental Rights in India."

Says the Professor: "There is nothing surprising in the refusal of the British authorities to include in the Act (of 1935) a charter of the rights of man and of peasants and workers... If one knows the nature of the parties to the framing of a constitution one can say what it will be like." The British Parliament could and did frame elaborate safeguards for the "Rights" of British Commercial Interests and of the I.C.S. and other British manned Services. But the Rights of Man and of peasants and workers found no place in the Act because, in the words of the then Secretary of State for India–Sir Samuel Hoare–"It is so extraordinarily difficult to put in anything sufficiently explicit to make it susceptible to a legal decision..." This book shows that in other parts of the world–in France, in America, in the U.S.S.R., and even in England itself as far back as 1,688, it was not "so extraordinarily difficult", to frame a Bill of Rights!

M.V.R.

GANDHIJI ON BRAHMACHARYA

CONQUEST OF SELF. 2 vols. By M. K. Gandhi, Being Gleanings from his Writings and Speeches; compiled by R. K. Prabhu and U. R. Rao Thacker & Co., Bombay; pages 103/87; price Rs. 1-8 each volume.

This book, which was first published in one volume in August 1943, is now reprinted in two handy volumes of the Rampart Library. It contains choice extracts from Gandhiji's writings and speeches on the subjects of Brahmacharya, Ideal Marriages Birth Control, Woman's Role, Youth's Responsibilities and Diet and Health The second volume also contains an appendix of nearly 20 pages, being a reprint of articles on Generation and Regeneration, contributed by William Loftus Hare to the "Open Court" (Chicago) in 1926.

Gandhiji feels strongly and writes with intense earnestness on the topics discussed in these volumes. Not all that he says on birth control and allied topics may convince every reader, but none will fail to be inspired and benefited by his passionate pleading for the ideal of Brahmacharya Gandhiji has written and spoken voluminously on this his favourite subject. The Editors have done a service by carefully gleaning and arranging the best extracts from his writings and speeches. These two handy and daintily got up volumes deserve to be read by young and old of both sexes.

R.S.P.

BANKING FINANCE OF TRADE IN PRODUCE

"BANKERS' ADVANCES AGAINST GOODS." By D. S. Sastri, M.A., C.A.I.B. Price Rs. 12-8. Thacker & Co., Ltd. Bombay.

There are two important features of the recent trend of economic development in India which render a book like the one under review, particularly opportune. There is, at present a sort of a boom in banking and 'large-sized joint stock banks are spreading themselves out with a view to penetrate the countryside and to bring rural trade into the scope of their operations. Secondly, organisation and financing of the marketing of agricultural produce constitute a vital plank in the programmes of post-war rural reconstruction that are being formulated in the country. Our banks, both co-operative and joint stock are, no doubt, familiar with the business of advances against produce and not a small part of their financing operations has been concerned with this type of transaction. But in view of the expected expansion of such advances, their peculiar nature and the difficulties, risks and pitfalls they involves, it is necessary that those who are directly concerned with them, should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the legal operational and other features of this important class of banking business. Mr. Sastri's book is eminently suited to the requirements in this respect of managers and staffs of banks and also their directional and controlling authorities. By practical experience and study the author is fully qualified, as his book amply testifies, to give the necessary information, advice and guidance on the subject.

The author, first of all, indicates the importance of advances against goods and their special characteristics and elucidates the law relating to them. The documents and the procedure involved are then described and explained and the precautions that must be taken with reference to them, are stated in detail. The chief commodities against which banks are called upon to make advances, are next dealt with in relation to their peculiarities which have to be attended to by the banks' staffs. The eauthor has thrown out instructiv suggestions as to the manner in which the safety of banks' funds which are advanced against the security of various types of goods, may be secured. The appendix at the close of the book reproduces different forms used in the transactions concerned. As the author suggests, by concerted action and with Government's assistance, the banks ought to be able to place the financing of trade in agricultural produce and other commodities on a sound footing and thus to render material aid to the economic development of the country which is eagerly anticipated on all hands.

V.G.K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"THE IVORY TOWER"

THE IVORY TOWER. By S. R. Dongerkery. Second Edition; published by East and West Book House, Baroda; price Rs. 3-8.

This is a second edition of Mr Dongerkery's poems first published in October 1943 It contains thirteen new poems of which five are by Mrs. Dongerkery, who contributed only two to the first edition. The new poems maintain the high standard of the earlier ones both in respect of felicity of expression and lyric melody; and all taken together reveal a poetic talent of no mean order. Sweet simplicity is the characteristic of many of the poems. They eminently deserve the high praise lavished on them by a poet like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and a scholar like Dr. Amarnath Jha.

R.S.P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We walked all the way from Dadar Railway Station to Khar. And that in the hours of midnight. Bombay is usually so busy and noisy. But at midnight, at least between Dadar and Khar, one felt a contrast. It was quite silent and calm at that time. Not even a bark of dogs was heard. Ofcourse a person or two, or sometimes a Police Sentry would meet us here or there. Occasionally also a Victoria-wallah. Otherwise there was not even a taxi available.

And if we asked a Victoria-wallah to take us to Khar, or at least upto Mahim, he would refuse it point blank. One of our party just joked with him, and asked if he could take us upto the Plaza, which was hardly a hundred yards away. The Victoria-wallah was a sport, and he replied in the negative, nonetheless. So that friend dropped out, and went to a friend's at Dadar. The remaining three of us footed the distance. It was lovely to walk in the stillness of night.

We had been to Maswan, a small village where mostly Adivasis live in the surroundings. Our President Shri B. G. Kher, who is not interested only in children's activities but almost in every good work that is being carried on in Bombay and throughout India, has established a welfare centre for the Aboriginals there. On this particular occasion the foundation stone laying ceremony of the building by Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa was arranged. And a number of people went to attend the function.

One felt like Shedding blood tears to see those poor people–half-starved and almost naked–representing India, our Motherland. In the big cities we have so much food and so much cloth available, but occasionally when something gets short, how much uproar we make in the press and on the platform. Remember, we have everything in abundance, and we do this only out of an imaginary fear. But in those villages, the poor people, alas, have almost nothing to feed or clothe themselves: Yet who is there to voice their feelings?

I expect, my dear younger sisters and brothers, that you will not be as selfish as we elders are. I have hopes that you will think of your poor brethren much more than our present generation does. You will consider it as a matter of duty, and not philanthropy, to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked. You will do your best to educate the masses and to make the illiterate lakhs of people literate. Then will Mother, India be satisfied with your services, and then will you be rewarded with the Freedom which we all yearn for! Somehow, after leaving Maswan, our bus got short of petrol, and we had to stay behind. Another bus carrying all ladies and as many men as possible went earlier. Our bus was able to catch the last Local Train on the G.I.P. Railway line, leaving Thana at 12-50 midnight. We reached Dadar at about 1-20 A.M., and as there was no connecting train available on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line at that time and not also a taxi or victoria, and as we did not consider it proper to disturb any friends at Dadar, we just decided to walk the distance upto Khar.

Luckily, I had no burden with me, and could help the other two friends to carry their bags by intervals. We were cheerful and happy all the time, and thanked God, that we reached Khar safe after all. So all is well that ends well. Specially when–and yes, I have forgotten to tell you that–we had a jolly good company there and a very nice bath in the transparent waters of the adjoining rivulet. Only, after all that, the memories of our half-starved and almost naked brethren still linger, and there is a burning desire within that we may be able to do something for them!

* * *

Who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari–The All-India Children's Association? You may get the enrolment forms and full particulars from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar–Bombay 21, by sending to him your full name and address and age, and enclusing nine pies stamps for postage.

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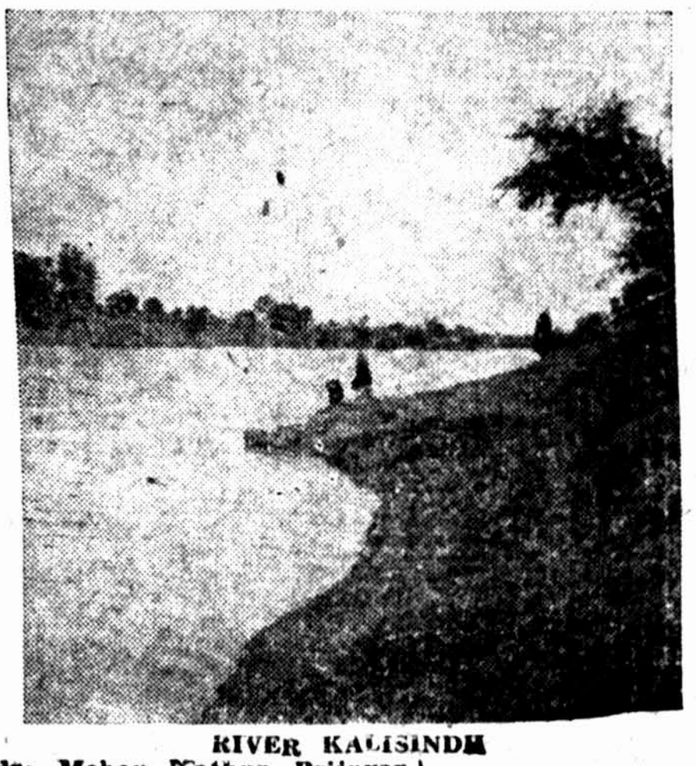

RIVER KALISINDH

(Photos sent by Brother Rajendra Mohan Mathur. Brijnyar.)

Tommy Atkinson And Hans

Study In Contrast

S. L. Solon in the News Chronicle describes the British soldier fresh from the battlefields.

You will recognise him. He has changed—much. He is a little bigger and a little heavier and a little older than when he left you. He never was very talkative and may be he will be just a little less so for a while.

He was a private we saw on D-Day beaches, almost a year ago, south of the Orne—a private who was suddenly ordered to take charge of an unloading party after the officer and three noncoms had been killed by "88" fire.

"Me?" he said, as he walked to command the post where shell craters were still smoking. "Never expected to get stripe this quick."

He is sentimental but he does not like to think he is. His wallet is crammed with snaps of his wife, his mother, his girl, and his kids. Even when he led an almost aquatic existence in dripping dug-outs I have seen him make a dry niche out of a biscuit tin so that his choice photograph would not get wet.

He does not know much about politics, but privately believes there is not a politician born who can fool him. He says he does not like speeches but he reads them in every chance he gets. And I do not think there is a British unit in the field which does not possess at least one brilliant mimic of the Prime Minister's rolling oratory.

One of the events of the war that has affected his thinking most deeply is the marvel that can be wrought when men agree to work together. He is not worried about whether he can make the necessary readjustments back to family life. He is sure he can. He hates war but has discovered to his surprise that there are many things he likes about the army. The first thing he will miss when he goes back is the strong friendships that the war holds together. The second will be the orderly pattern that fills a day.

He has learned a lot about making himself comfortable under very hard conditions, and the man who can cook a meal over the fire in rain will not be reluctant about accepting new improvements. He saw how new weapons changed the war. He will not be afraid to see how new devices can improve the peace. A large element of the experimenter has been added to the traditional calm of his temperament.

The fact that Americans and Britons now banter more freely and sometimes argue more vociferously is simply more evidence that they have drawn all the more closely together. They have seen each other tested in battle and what was first-for many-merely a liason made necessary by the war has become a solid mutual trust based on real liking and understanding.

He is conscious of the great cost of war and there are things he will never forget. His friends lie in their graves over Africa and Sicily, Normandy and Holland, in the Reichswald and in Ardennes in so many places. For each man there is a silence, only he can keep.

He is coming back. You will recognise him. He has changed—much.

German Character

F. W. Perfect in the Daily Telegraph describes the Germans as he found them.

I spent some days in a billet in Bremerhaven. It was a small house but charming. The occupants had been ejected only 24 hours before, but they left it shiningly neat. The contents and furnishings would have roused envy in any utility-sick British housewife. Books, zither, beautiful glassware and works of art indicated a people with a high standard of life and culture.

Insensibly the atmosphere grew on me and I began to feel I knew my absent, involuntary hosts. Surely these must be good Germans; and entirely different breed from the savages who created the horror camps?

Then one day, searching for fuel, I opened the cellar door. Hanging on the wall was a scourge. Finding such a brutal thing in that pleasant German home was like turning a corner from sunshine and suddenly encountering something from another world—dark, grisly and sinister. Yet the German housewife's name neatly branded on the handle showed that the two worlds were one.

I learned afterwards that this scourge was mass produced for flogging enslaved workers with which Germany was filled. Thousands of these scourges have been found in the Bremen area. Hundreds of them, brand new, were in military barracks and I have it on the authority of Gen. Horrocks, Commander of the 30th Corps, that they were also sold to German troops in their army canteens. More than anything else, the finding of these scourges has hardened the feeling of Allied troops against the Germans.

Undoubtedly the Germans are on their best behaviour. One walks alone through streets crowded with German soldiers. Catch their eye and they salute. Ask for directions and they are politely, almost eagerly, given. It becomes hard to realise that these are the killers who only a few days ago were still taking toll of Allied lives. They do not look like killers; that element in the German nature, which has twice plunged the world into bleed baths, is quite concealed now that the Allies are in control.

The thing the German loves most is authority. Power now rests with the Allies and authority is the only thing the German respects. Time after time the Military Government officers have told me the same thing. That perhaps is as near as we got to an answer to the riddle that every Allied soldier in Germany is asking. How can such an apparently decent people as the Germans do things like Belsen?

They will obey authority whoever wields it, because to a German obedience is a prime virtue before conscience or anything else. So long as the Allies exercise authority, say, those who are now handling the German people, the Germans will not only give no trouble—they will even be content. But once let orders be relaxed into requests, and that dark something represented by the scourge and by Belsen and Buchenwald will assert itself and make trouble for the world again. If this is true, then the Allies have got to see that the right people give orders to the Germans from now on.—"News Chronicle."

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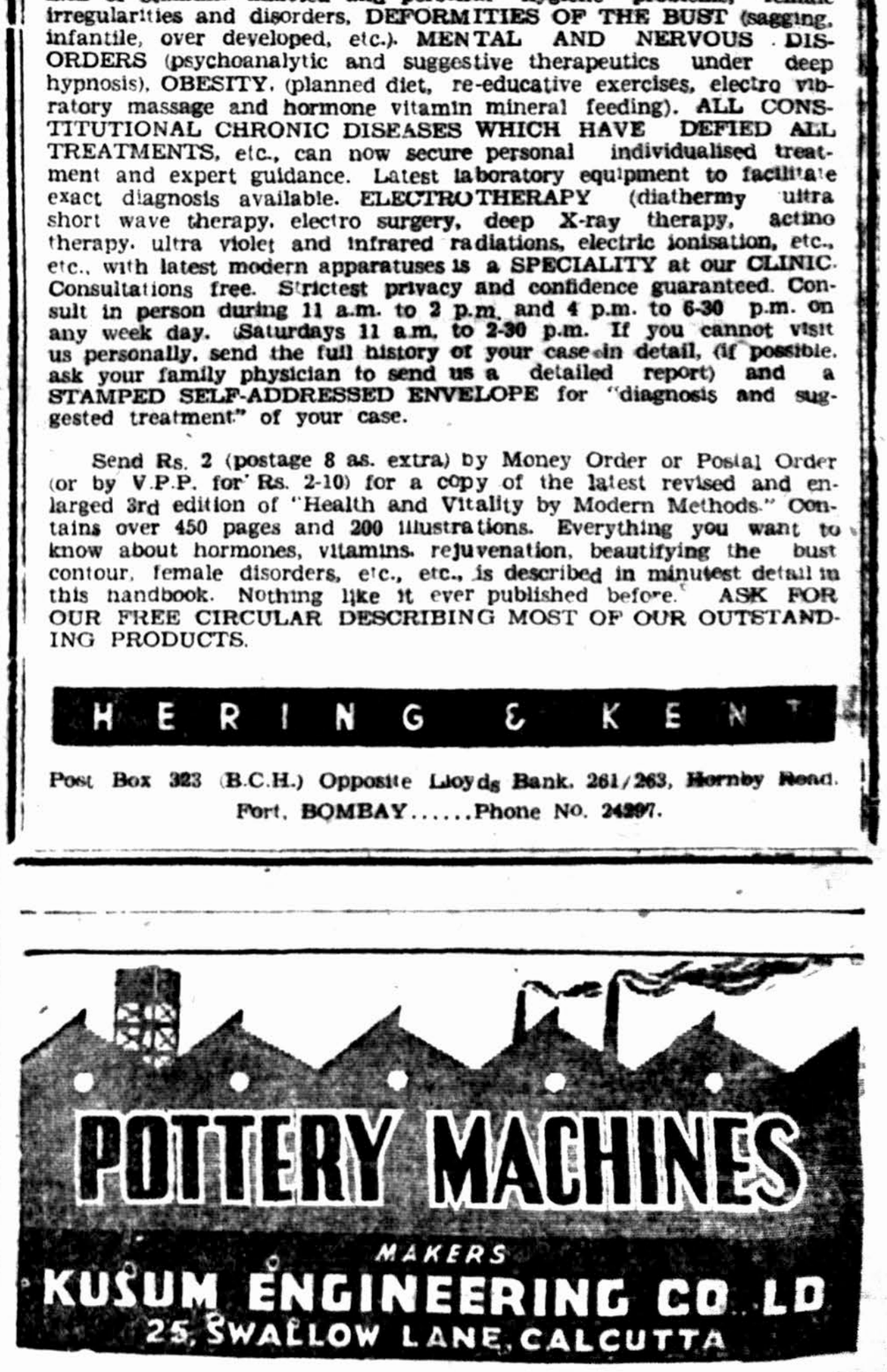


The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

The statement issued by Gandhiji on the Syrian crisis has characteristically summed up a whole nation's feelings:

"The injustice is so obvious and glaring."

Holding that "Syrians and the Lebanese are a mixed population. Their liberty is at stake not as Muslims but as a separate nation", Gandhiji wants that "Muslims should speak as Indians and should invite the co-operation of all India including members of all religions."

Very pertinently he recalls the experience of the Khilafat movement when "the Muslims headed by the late Hakim (Ajmal Khan) Saheb sought the co-operation of all India and the Khilafat question became a plank in the National Congress. And it drew world attention."

Mr. Nariman has suggested that the Syrian issue should provide the common platform for Congress and League to come together and start a joint campaign like the Khilafat movement. Gandhiji's statement shows that he would be prepared to throw in his entire weight for such a move. Mr. Jinnah too has severely condemned the French Government and expressed sympathy for the Syrian prople "on behalf of Muslim India." But his condemnation is restricted to this particular episode and fails to see it in its larger perspective of being a part of the imperialist game which is not being played by France alone. The shadow of Britain falls across a much larger area of the Middle East, predominantly populated by Muslims, than that of France. There is a Dutch imperialism ruling over millions in East Asia including a predominantly Muslim population. Imperialism darkens the lives of many millions in Asia and Africa—*including many million Muslims*—who suffer not because of their religion but because of their politically subject status. It is, therefore, necessary to view the Syrian crisis against this background. Once Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Muslim League, evinces an understanding of the anti-Imperialist character of this situation, and decides to fight imperialism in every and whatever garb it appears, it should not be difficult at all to launch a joint struggle for the liberation of Syria and to revive the glorious days of the Khilafat-Swaraj movement when Hindus shouted "*Allah-O-Akbar*" and Muslims declared "*Bharat Mata ki Jai.*"

It is to be seen, of course, if Mr. Jinnah will take as strong a stand against British imperialism as he has taken against the French. For, you see, he did not in any way support the dynamic Khilafat movement, either!

★

Land Of Liberty?

Ye sons of France, awake to glory,
Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise,
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land.
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
—LA MARSEILLAISE.

France is one country but two traditions. One is the tradition of Rousseau and Voltaire, of Lafayette, Prondhon, and Jean Jaures, of the Paris Commune and the Barricades, of the Revolution, of Emile Zola and Eve Curie and Romain Rolland, of artists, musicians, painters, sculptors, scientists, rebels and revolutionaries, friends and upholders of liberty everywhere in the world.

The other is the tradition of the Bourbons, Louis XIV and Marie Antoinette, of the world-mastery ambitions of Napolean, of advancing French imperialism in the East and entrenched French capitalism at home, of the Devil's Island and the Dreyfus persecution, of Jew-baiting, of oppression over the Arabs and Negroes in Africa, of prostitution of art, of the degradation of politics by self-seeking politicians, of an effete and corrupt ruling class, of the *Comite de Forze* and the Cagoulards, and the 200 Families Who Own The Bank of France That Owns The Country And People of France.....

The history of France is the story of the conflict between these two Frances—the progressive France against the Reactionary France, the Leftist France and the Rightist France, France the Republic and France the Empire.

The Syrian crisis, occurring as it did on the heels of the phenomenal recovery of their self-respect and freedom by the people of France, clearly proves that with the resurrection of the Republic the Empire, too, has got a new lease of life. And so long as this germ of imperialism survives within the body politic of the French Republic, the question mark will persist after "Land of Liberty?"

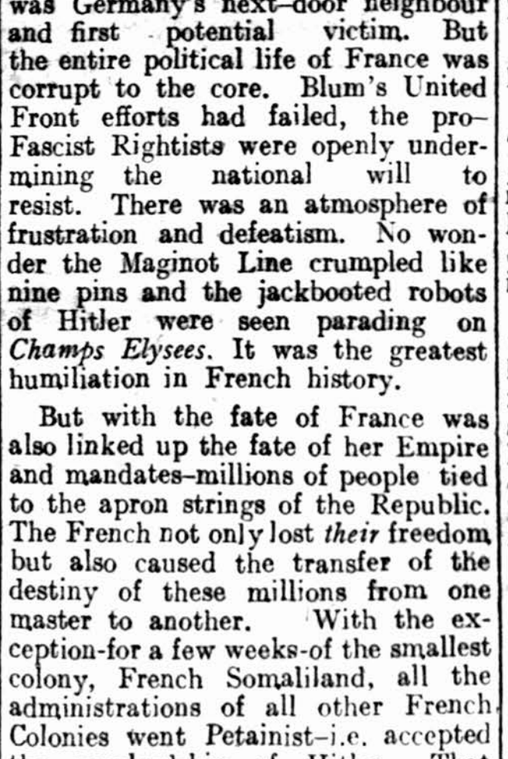
★

From Hitler's Empire To Empire Of France

In 1940 France, after a far from glorious resistance, fell to Hitler's conquering hordes and became a part of the Greater Reich. It had no greater status in the international world at that time than India has to-day and Petain was as much a representative of Free France as Noon is of Free India. At one stroke France lost both her freedom and her empire thus forfeiting even the solitary excuse for imperialism that it protects the subject peoples.

Many reasons have been advanced for the fall of France. It is well-known that Chamberlainism was rampant and in France it was less excusable than in Britain, for France was Germany's next-door neighbour and first potential victim. But the entire political life of France was corrupt to the core. Blum's United Front efforts had failed, the pro-Fascist Rightists were openly undermining the national will to resist. There was an atmosphere of frustration and defeatism. No wonder the Maginot Line crumpled like nine pins and the jackbooted robots of Hitler were seen parading on *Champs Elysees*. It was the greatest humiliation in French history.

But with the fate of France was also linked up the fate of her Empire and mandates—millions of people tied to the apron strings of the Republic. The French not only lost *their* freedom but also caused the transfer of the destiny of these millions from one master to another. With the exception-for a few weeks-of the smallest colony, French Somaliland, all the administrations of all other French Colonies went Petainist—i.e. accepted the overlordship of Hitler. That is how the great imperial power fulfilled her obligation of trusteeship of millions of Asiatics and Africans—by turning them over to Messrs. Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo. Syria was saved from going into Nazi hands by a timely invasion by the British (helped by a token force of the Free French) who fought and defeated the Petainist forces.



GANDHIJI
"The injustice is so obvious...."

In the home country itself, barring an infinitesimal minority of Communists and radical patriots, working underground, the vast mass of Frenchmen had accepted the humiliating reality of defeat.

Of course, meanwhile, General (then Colonel) de Gaulle had raised the flag of Free France in London but he received substantial moral support from the French people *after* the Britain had belied Petain's expectations by holding on under the Blitz, particularly *after* the historic Russian resistance had completely upset the Hitlerian apple-cart. And while the record of the *Maquis* and the French underground has been creditable, indeed, it bears no comparison, for instance, with the grim prolonged resistance of Tito's guerillas in Yugoslavia or the Elas in Greece. If France was able to regain her freedom from Nazi rule it was mainly due to the help given directly by Britain and America and, still more decisive, the help indirectly given by the Soviets.

The point I wish to make, however, is this: No sooner had prostrate France been helped to stand on its feet, than, instead of acting as a free man respecting the freedom of others, it started acting as a bully and slave-owner. De Gaulle's jingoistic references to the French Empire and the landing of fresh troops in Syria are proof positive that after losing and then regaining her own freedom, France has not yet learnt to respect the freedom of others.

★

The Other France

Did I say "France"? But there are two Frances, aren't there? France the Progressive and France the Reactionary? The painful fact, however, is that so far as the French empire is concerned, the Progressive France has quietly acquiesced in the jingoistic doings of the Reactionary France. The record of the French Socialists is as black in this respect as that of the British Labour Party. Even the Communists who used to hold very precise and progressive views on the subject have begun to equivocate and hedge, perhaps to keep the internal unity of France intact. At least their anti-imperialism is not as pronounced and as it once used to be, as one would like it to be again.

Internally, we see a leftward swing in France. That is a welcome and healthy sign. The resistance movement has definitely caused an upsurge of the people. And yet the leftists of France have got to realize, even as the Labourites of Britain have to do so, that imperialism is an evil and corrupting influence both for those that are governed and who govern. So long as the French Empire endures, the French Republic will only be in name.

A dozen miles from Paris I saw in 1938 a big cantonement full of North African troops. I was naturally surprised to find them there and asked a French friend for the reason of their presence. "These are here to prevent a social revolution."

Physically those colonial soldiers can be removed from the vicinity of Paris. But, wherever they are—even if they are sent back to North Africa—, the continuance of the Empire will always remain an obstacle in the way of a Social revolution and the realization of real democracy in France. One can't enslave another without corrupting and enslaving one's own soul.....

O Liberty! Can man resign thee!
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wild—
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

Well may the Syrians teach the French the meaning of their own national song!

★

War On 'People's War'!

Are the increasing differences between Britain and the Soviet Union over international issues responsible for the revival of the Bureaucracy's blitz on the Indian Communists?

DE GAULLE
'Liberte, Equalite, Fraternite' —but not for the Syrians!

Banned since its inception, the Indian Communist Party was made legal and its open activities tolerated only when the Government hoped to use its "People's War" slogan to wage their own war upon the people. The basic hostility towards the Communists, however, endured in bureaucratic minds even at a time when the 'Reds' were more vociferous with their anti-Japanese slogans than even the official propagandists. And often, unaware of the change of official policy towards the Communists, the Police would catch hold of some fiery Comrade or the other and put him in jail—just a matter of habit!

The U. P. ban on the entry of "People's War" and its allied papers, however, cannot be dismissed as a temporary lapse. It seems to be the thin end of a bigger wedge to shatter or at least weaken the Party which, despite the meanderings of its "party line" and the somewhat 'moderate' and 'constitutional' tone of its recent political pronouncements, has not altogether lost its old revolutionary traditions. The article in question was one of the few pieces published in the "People's War" which vividly recalled a memorable episode in the only "People's War" in which the Indian people are vitally interested—the people's (non-violent) war against imperialism! That this article should provoke the U. P. Government (already notorious for its irresponsible and repressive press laws) to take such a drastic action shows how much they fear a closer alliance between the nationalist movement and the Communist Party. I endorse, of course, the vigorous protest against this ban recorded by the entire Indian press, but I feel that there is a lesson in it both for the Communist and Congressmen. The alliance that the Government fear so much and want to avoid at all costs cannot but be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

★

French Empire In India

By virtue of what right-justifiable on any ground except Imperialism—does the flag of France fly over Indian territory? We should like all those Frenchmen who profess friendship for India to answer this question. Pondicherry and Chundernagore may be just little, insignificant dots on the map of India but they are also marks of our humiliation that we must suffer not only British but also French imperialism, and Portugese imperialism (in Goa). While we demand the end of British imperialist domination, we should not, forget the 'French India and the 'Portugese India'. It is an insult to our national self-respect if an alien flag flies over even an inch of our teritorry. And it marks down France as an imperialist power rather than a freedom loving republic.

'I'm Sam,'—Said The Statue!

Here's the firsthand report of an eerie midnight experience which befell

'PROMENEUR'

I was dead tired with the hard day's work and there was a good half-hour for the next train.

A strange silence had descended on Churchgate Street and I slid into the nearest empty bench under the masses of magic shadows that the trees made overhead. There were no lovers abroad. The sea breeze appeared to have swept off to the city's homeless and the unhappy. There was no policeman in sight.

I had just settled down and was thinking of the nights I had spent in strange places under untroubled skies when I started. For a few seconds I was panic-stricken. You see, I am one of the men who carry about them the atavistic fears of their childhood. I have not won a V. C. but I am not a coward. I could stand up to any man and have much too genuine an admiration for the humanity you call *badmashes* to be afraid of them. I carry nothing in my pockets that could tempt any pickpocket to use his used-up safety razor blade.

I am prepared for a hold-up at all hours of day and night because I am not head 'munim' to Ghanashyamdas Birla. My attitude towards thieves —I don't mean the ones we boost in newspapers and publicly honour but the honest-to-the-police down-and-outers who steal because, poor devils, they have to exist the same as you and me—is one of sympathetic and almost fraternal interest. But I am afraid of ghosts and I recalled all the stories I had heard about the haunted corner near the Bombay Gymkhana and the old Dockyard area where I have spent so much time.

*

I thought I heard a human and English voice. If it was a ghost's the ghost must have passed through a good English University., May be some too zealous I. C. S. prematurely retired by that super-Secretary of State for India-Death. Maybe some Conradian Englishman still haunting the scene of his solitude in the old city of Bombay, and then the voice got me. It possessed some indescribable quality of reassurance. Its possessor must have known people and affairs.

'I am Sam,' it said and immediately the air was full of hearty laughter.

'Excuse me' said the voice 'I am Montague, don't you know? Don't you know me, young man, or have I hit the *nirvana*, that awaits people like me?' The voice was troubled with a touch of sorrow and the next moment it regained its balance.

'Don't think I am one of the ghosts who take pleasure in tormenting people. I must apologize if I appeared to have upset you. But you'd understand me when I explain the reason of this, what you newspaper boys call, unseemly laughter. You know, I used to read old Bergson's paper on Laughter when I found myself completely fagged with those boringly long letters from the Viceroy, I laughed just now because after I said I' am Sam' I thought of Samuel Butler whom a woman used to visit periodically and the poor woman did'nt even know his name. He just said once, 'I am Sam'. And here I am also saying 'I am Sam.' Imagine an ex-Secretary of State for India saying *that*. That's your idea of the typical Englishman, isn't it? But I suppose that robot bred in the London fog says with maximum frigidity, "I am Mr. Samuel So-and-So or Sir What's-his-name."

*

'Let me not bore you, my friend' proceeded the rather sad but polite voice. 'I called you because I could-not help it. Are you disappointed in love, young man, or have ever plumbed the depths of misery only sensitive minds know? I am not saying I have gone through all these experiences. After all I ended in India Office, not the Board of Trade. But permit me to make myself clear:—I am speaking of the misery I have lived since the day you put me here in this strange company. I stand here, my friend, in the pose of boxer and I actually overheard a young girl saying, 'Look, Nira, this fellow looks like a man suffering from high-blood pressure.' I must say your women are clever little things. What an extraordinary thing to say, don't you think?'

'Don't think I am one of the grousing ones like the gentlemen whose material interests I used to protect When I came to India and moved about and I saw the people out of whom the nabobic salaries and allowances and what not came, well, I wasn't quite a happy man. It wasn't the Secretary of State or Montague of the Montford Reforms, it was just the man in me. I saw your poverty and I was human enough to be moved by it. Who isn't my friend? Do you know, every one of my Servicemen, is a Bolshevist-if you simply heard them talking man to man either amongst themselves or to someone they could trust. They also know what poverty is, what misery is, what hunger is..and yet their own career depends on the Raj living as it has always lived and getting stronger...'

*

The statue sighed and remained silent for a minute or two. The cinema-theatre close by made arc of light in the calm mystery of night. A motor-car would silently slide along curving past the traffic island and heightening the sense of uncertainty of darkness.

'I have stood here in the sun's heat and rain. I have seen so much. I have seen and heard—or overheard—so much. You have thought of my loneliness and I have enjoyed the company of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and have spent long hours conversing with the Governor of Bombay across the road whose philosopher's pose has brought to me a sense of ironic pleasure. 'Marcus Aurelius must have looked like that if he had come down East' I have been telling myself. But to tell you the truth, I have always tried to forget about the imperial affairs and my modest but, perhaps not insignificant contribution to the imperial task...'

'Even a statue has its life's experience' a thrill of pleasure stole into the voice' and I have known moments of happiness...There have been times when men have climbed all over me to see the hockey match played behind my back. I could thrill to the warmth of the human flesh, the quickened heart-beat, the happy breath of this humanity. The crows are the only living creatures who sit on top of me and cover me with their droppings. The rains and occasionally a Municipal employee wash me clean.'

*

'I see gay persons flushed with pleasure either going to or returning from the cinema-theatre. I like to watch the young faces and hear the musical laughter. I see thousands passing me with the obsession of hurry. Every train vomits out office crowds. I see young girls walking in silence or chattering absorbed in their girlish world and its excitements. I see young faces torn in dreams and I think sadly of my own youth. I see faces full of care, faces in masks and faces dark and silent. I am always trying to imagine the thoughts of all the men and women whom I see. I know many of them with the familiarity of human faces and I miss them terribly if I don't see them at their usual hours. I am always wondering about the missing ones and I have sometimes missed a face too long and said to myself 'Only death can do this..' and recall every little mannerism of the man. My heart is filled with the anguish of the thought that I would never set my eyes on that long familiar face...'

'I see men sitting by the pavement below me selling little things and I like to watch them and I feel happy when people stop and buy a shoelace, a packet of blades or the tinsel they have to offer. How precariously they live from hunger to hunger while a few yards away wealth rolls past on tyred wheels and comfortable cushions. I see the hard arrogant faces in motor cars and the grave, masked faces of the humanity on the pavement. Soldiers in uniform look me up without recognition and some stop and read the inscription you have put up. They read and walk past carelessly without giving another thought to the man who, after all, meant so much to Indian millions. What a fate, my friend. But let me tell you all this rather amuses me.'

'The other day, in the heat a homeless man was sleeping in my shadow. He was an elderly man lost in this heartless city and a youngish woman was sitting near him with bent head. She was perhaps thinking what was going to happen to them. They had fled hunger I could see and here they were seized with hopelessness. Perhaps she was thinking of the little village where she was born in the midst of poverty, born to toil and face life's little trials...If only I could walk about and see more things.'

'But your train would be starting, young man, and you had better hurry,' the voice warned me,' and good-bye.'

I got up with half-instinctive alarm and started towards the station. The streets were silent. Only a few indistinct shadows were moving in the pale street-light. The train was waiting in the station like a heavy, familiar monster. I entered it.

W. W. JACOBS

(Continued from page 2)

A visual representation of some, not that it is necessary as the stories are vivid enough, would have left a permanent impression upon our minds. Take for instance "Borrowed Plumes" the skipper, I forget his name, loses his clothes while boozing ashore, and has to take the ship to her destination steering manfully in a woman's clothes.

Or, "Back to Back"; Mr. Scutts shaken by a mild railway accident wants to provide for himself for the rest of his life through a fat compensation, and pretends to be partially paralysed. You will remember how when he was being removed upstairs by neighbours one of whom was a professional furniture-remover, the unfortunate man had to remind the bearers that they were dealing with an honest British working man and not with a piano. Then, how Mr. Flynn his neighbour who had been invited to act as his substitute in bed when he went round the corner to have one, got the forty pounds (Mr. Soutt's bid was nothing less than two thousand), and tossed him five quid with a lofty air.

A Born Story Teller

I cannot resist mentioning one more story, "The Old Man of the Sea." Mr. Kemp an experienced A.B. is engaged by Mr. Wright to act the part of a rich uncle from New Zealand, which may induce Miss Bradshaw to revise her decision about Mr. Wright's candidature. Mr. Kemp wishing to play his role with a vengeance lavishes favours and goes on sprees with the girl's mother, fortifying his avuncular position with Mr. Wright's hard-earned pounds. The distressed "nephew" has at last to ask the sea-dog to "return" to New Zealand. The latter however, does not forget to deal a parting blow. While he is taking leave of the Bradshaws he takes from Mr. Wright a couple of pounds for his fare to Southampton out of the fifty he "gave" his "nephew" the night before, declaring that he was going to leave half of his fortune to Mr. Wright's rivals, the most decent young man he has ever met, along with his gold watch and chain.

Jacobs' writings fall towards the end of the Victorian period. While the short story had already been perfected by Flaubert and Maupassant in France and Russia had her inimitable Chekhov and Averchenko (both superb humorists), the form of the English short story was as indeterminate as ever. The long-winded, never-ending Victorian novel was the vogue of the day. The mid-Victorian novel with its pleasant garrulity was considered to be the last word in fiction. And if the short story was to be tolerated it was to be a long novel cut short. The meticulous character-drawing and scene-painting a la Balzac could not be eliminated, as the Victorian reader wanted his chop to look like one at least in size. Hence the short story with the usual intrigue and circumstance was at best an episode of a novel, since frugality of fare was almost a bad form in Victorian life.

The credit for giving a shape to the English short story customarily goes to Ambrose Bierce and in a certain measure to O'Henry. To those, however, acquainted with the works of Bierce, O'Henry and Jacobs it cannot be vague that Jacobs' contribution in that regard was substantial. And it was probably Jacobs more than the other two that made a future "Saki" (H. H. Munro).

Jacobs' approach to the short story was not studied. I doubt if he ever said to himself: "Now I am going to write a short story", and wrote one. To spin a yarn was as natural to him as eating or sleeping. Hence the inimitable simplicity and verisimilitude that characterise his works. He is one of the rare instances of a writer who knows his skill without being self-conscious about it. Jacobs was a born skipper of his craft.

"Is that exchange? This is Jimson the Watchmaker speaking. Will you give me the right time, please".

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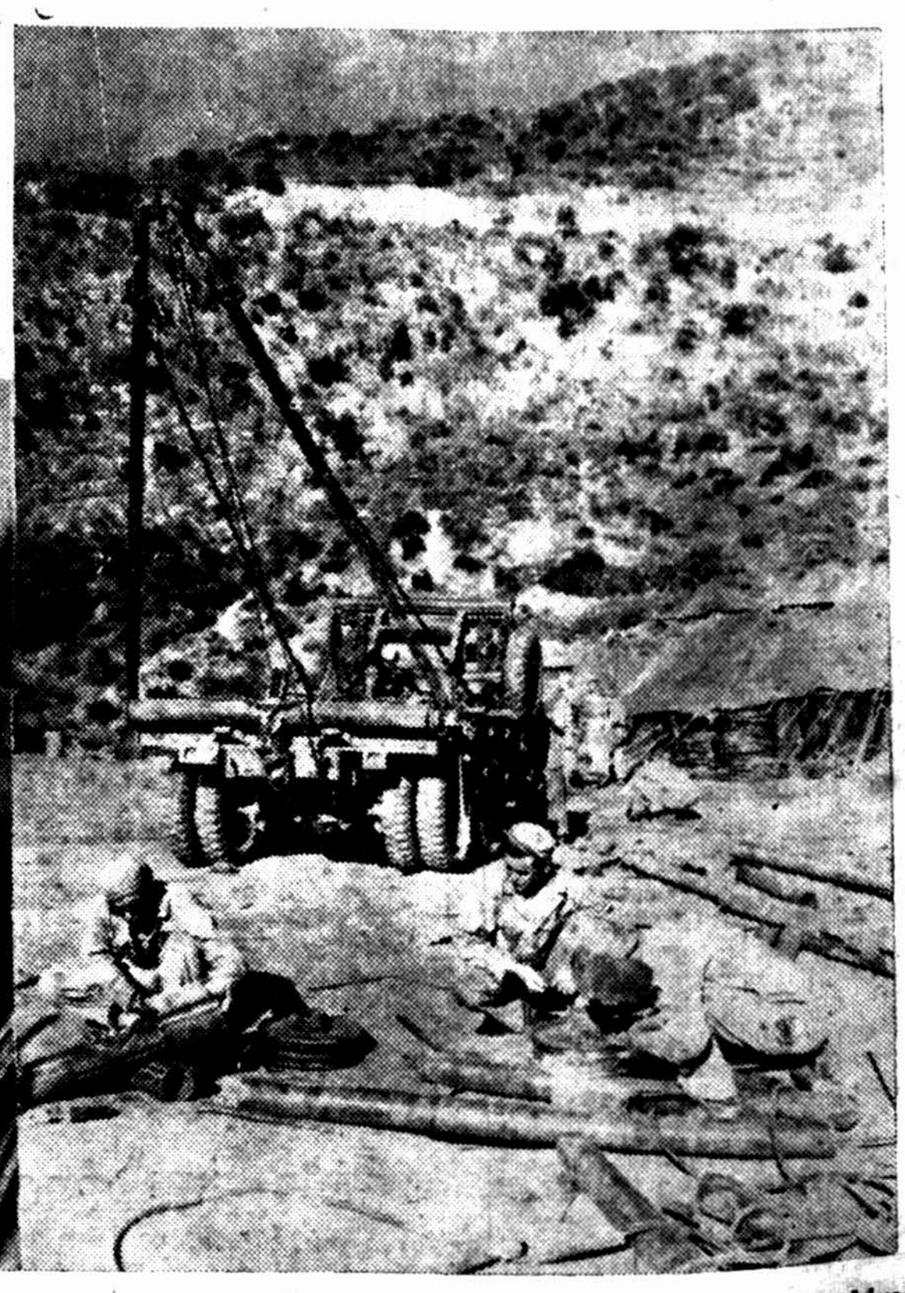
WORLD'S LONGEST PIPELINE: INDIA TO CHINA

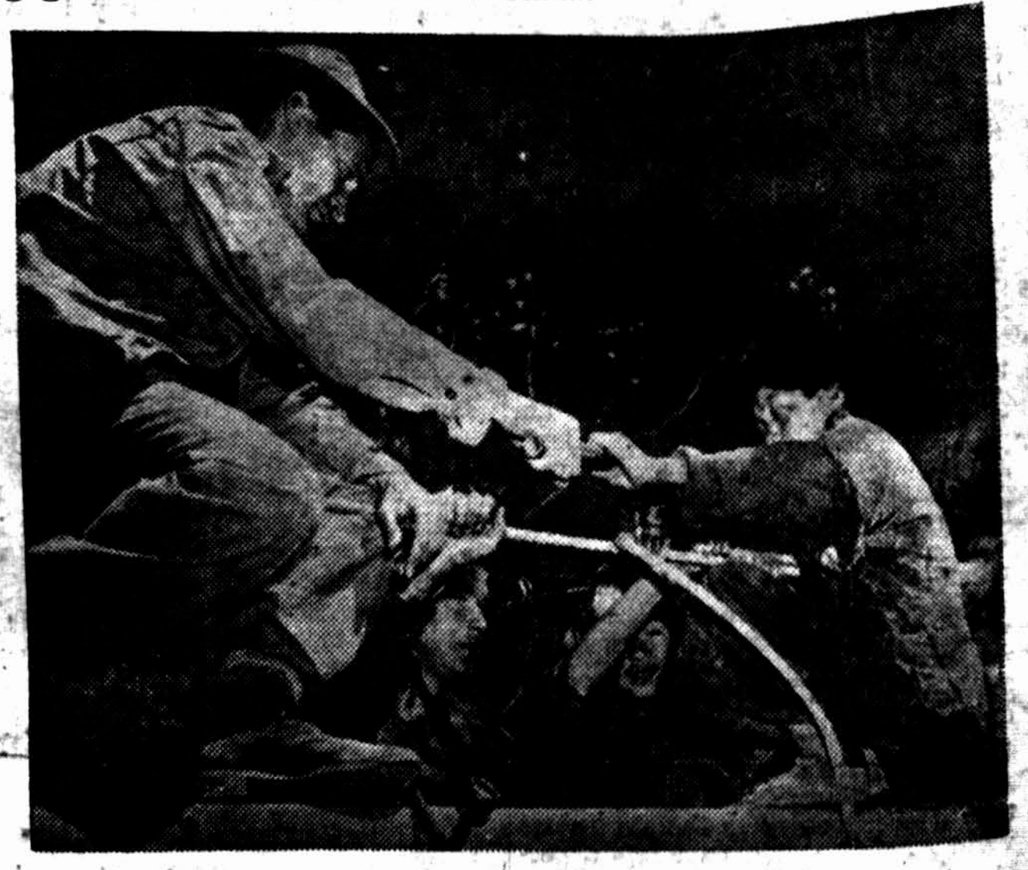
Registered No. B. 4466

The last 400-mile link in the world's longest pipeline, from Calcutta into the Allied supply bases of China, has been laid. American engineers and Chinese workmen sweated together to accomplish the nightmarish construction job. They drove the portable pipeline through passes 9,000 feet above sea level; through steaming Burma jungles; through some of the most rugged terrain in the world. They toiled through monsoons, and freezing blasts on towering peaks, encountering engineering problems unheard of anywhere else in the world.



Chinese workmen unload pipe sections from a fleet of American C—47 transport planes at a field somewhere in China. Almost all of the pipe for the vital new supply line was flown over the Himalayan Hump route.

(Right) A welding crew of U. S. Army Engineers works on the China pipeline near a maintenance camp somewhere along the route of the new oil artery which is pouring gasoline into Allied bases in China.



U. S. Army engineers, assisted by Chinese workmen, lay a section of the India-China pipeline. The Americans selected for the job were skilled in pipeline construction, but had to overcome obstacles of terrain and climate never encountered in similar engineering projects in the United States.

(Right) U. S. Army Engineers and Chinese labourers work on a suspension bridge for the pipeline from India to China. The new pipeline is one of the odvantages gained by the bloody Salween campaign which forced the Japanese from the pipeline route.

"I always walk five miles to get a change of complexion"
"Really isn't there a chemist nearer than that".

The inexperienced curate was asked to referee at an important football match on the village green.

The game was fast and furious, and the crowd took exception to some of his decisions. After a particularly noisy demonstration, facing the spectators, he said: "Er—may we have a show of hands for or against that goal please?"

*

Mrs. Suburb, having lost the key of the kitchen clock, went with her husband to get another. Mr. Suburb waited while his wife went into the jeweller's. Presently she came out.

"Got it?" he asked.

"No," said the wife.

"Why not?"

"Well, Mrs. Swagger was in there buying pearls, so I just inquired how long it would take to clean a diamond tiara."

The bride of a few weeks noticed that her husband was depressed.

"Gerald, dearest," she said, "I know something is troubling you and I want you to tell me what it is. Your worries are not your worries now—they are our worries."

"Oh, very well," he said. "We've just had a letter from a girl in Manchester, and she's sueing us for breach of promise."

*

A girl bought a ticket in a big lottery, and insisted on having the ticket numbered 51. It turned out to be the winning number, and she received £3,000.

A reporter called upon her and asked: "Why did you especially want ticket 51?"

"Well," she said, "for seven nights I dreamed of number seven, and seven sevens are 51, so I bought the ticket!"

"The little man is getting the worst of the fishing argument, isn't he?"
"Yes, he can't stretch his arms as far as the big 'un".

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